

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

PRICE TWO CENTS

Copyright 1917 by  
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1917—VOL. IX, NO. 160

LAST EDITION

## THOUSANDS IN MASSACHUSETTS REGISTER TODAY

Citizens of State. Between the Ages of 21 and 31 Flock Early to Polls With No Evidences of Disturbances Noted

Thousands of male residents of Massachusetts were summoned to military registration today by special reminders of the patriotic duty which the United States Government calls on each man between the ages of 21 and 31 years to perform. Church bells, fire alarms and factory whistles called the men to the registration booths at an early hour, and groups of citizens made unusual arrangements for the men amenable to the registration law. Hundreds of citizens volunteered their services to assist the authorities in completing the registration, and the saloons and bars throughout the Commonwealth were closed for the day. Reports from different sections of the State showed that the registration was proceeding in an orderly manner, with no disturbances reported.

Reports received from the election booths in Boston early in the afternoon indicated that the total registration for the city might exceed the estimated 76,000 men. From 7 o'clock continuous lines of men formed in front of the booths and in some instances the registration was so heavy that the feeling was expressed that the minimum delay with each man would alone permit the registration of all the men before closing hour at 9 o'clock tonight.

In many places, particularly in the smaller towns, special arrangements were made by groups of patriotic citizens to pay some tribute to the men as they register, such as providing free automobile service and the presentation of special buttons indicating the time and place of registration. Public as well as private buildings were decorated for the occasion, and from an unusually large number of flagpoles the Stars and Stripes was unfurled to the breezes for registration day.

High school girls of Winchester are bringing the men of registration age in Winchester to the polls in automobiles decorated by flags and bearing placards saying "The Country Calls, Winchester Responds." After registering they place a red, white and blue button with the words "Registered, Winchester, June 5, 1917" in the buttonholes of the young men. The buttons were purchased by about 50 girls who are members of a committee formed by the Misses Mary Flinn, Constance Lane, Catherine Starr, Margaret Cummings and Josephine Woods. A member of the committee said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today: "We are doing this to show the boys that we appreciate what they are doing and that we wish to 'do our bit.'"

The Town Hall, where all registration is done is festooned by flags of the Allies put there by the Fortnightly Club, whose members are women. Up to noon about 250 men had registered and many more are expected tonight. About 100 Italians are to parade to Town Hall tonight carrying the United States and Italian flags, where they will register. Many of these have been in the service of the Italian Army.

Registration today does not mean that every man will necessarily join the United States expeditionary forces to Europe. It means that the United States Government will have the necessary information with which it may proceed to select those best able

## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR

The lull in the fighting on the western front still remains unbroken by any important operation. London reports successful raids north of Arras and south of Wytschaete and artillery activity in the Ypres sector, in the neighborhood of Vimy and south of Gossescourt; whilst on the Arras-Cambrai front the British have recaptured the solitary post, southwest of Cherish, which was carried by the Germans last Saturday night. Paris reports "spirited artillery actions," but no infantry fighting.

In the Italian theater, there have been vigorous artillery actions; whilst on the slopes of San Marco, east of Gorizia, the Italians during the past 24 hours have lost and regained positions. Eighty-two prisoners, including three officers, were left in the hands of the Italians as the result of the operations. Some activity is reported from the eastern front, where the Russians in the neighborhood of Kovel, in Volhynia and near Pnely, in the Carpathians, have forced the Austro-German forces to give ground.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A supplementary German official statement issued on Monday evening says:

In the Wytschaete bend, after a quiet morning, the artillery duel again increased to considerable in-



Two officers of the Two Hundred and Thirty-Sixth Canadian Overseas Battalion with United States recruiting officer on Boston Common. Left to right: Capt. J. Douglas Black, Capt. John A. Pearson, U. S. A., and Capt. Rand McNally.

## MASSACHUSETTS SALOONS CLOSE

Public Sentiment Backed by Appeal From Governor McCall Results in Suspension of the Liquor Traffic for Today

Public sentiment, backed up by a request from Governor McCall, resulted in general closing of the liquor saloons of Massachusetts today, the dealers recognizing the demand of the people that registration day be kept as free from the contaminating influence of the saloon as election days and holidays. Following the appeal by Governor McCall, who requested the liquor dealers to close their bars and saloons on their own initiative, in the absence of any law which he said gave him the legal power to order their closing, the organized liquor trade sent telegrams to all licensees in the Commonwealth requesting them to close their bars today, and it is believed that all have complied with the request.

For some time there has been an increasing sentiment in Massachusetts for the closing of the saloons on the day for registration under the provisions of the Selective Draft Act. It was pointed out by leading citizens that in view of the fact that liquor sales are prohibited on election days and holidays they ought likewise to be prohibited on registration day, a day of deeper significance and more importance than any ordinary election day. These citizens also held that every precaution should be taken to insure the observance of the day in keeping with its character.

Shortly after the issuance of Governor McCall's appeal yesterday for the closing of the saloons, members of the organized liquor dealers association met and sent telegrams to the 3000 license holders in the State urging every licensee to close his place immediately upon receipt of the request "in deference to Governor McCall's request and as a matter of public spirit and patriotic duty." "This request also applies to the serving of liquor by hotels and by fourth-class licensees, as well as by saloons, cafes and clubs," the notice concludes.

Late last night the members of the city of Boston Hotel Men's Association through their officers sent notices to every member asking for the closing of their bars today and for the prohibition of the serving of liquor with food. The association consists of the leading hotels of the city and the officers expected full compliance with the request and other hostilities not connected with the association announced similar action. Examination in Boston early today showed that saloons, hotels, and cafes had voluntarily closed their bars for the day.

Owing to the lateness of the Governor's appeal and the requests of the liquor trade to its members, it is said, a few bars were opened at an early hour this morning. As soon as the notices were received or the newspaper accounts were available, these places which had opened closed their doors immediately, according to reports from the police stations in Boston where patrolmen were sent out to see if the liquor places had actually closed. The reports from all sections of the State indicate that the bars and saloons had been closed by their proprietors.

Licensing boards throughout the State appeared to feel that they lacked the specific legal authority to order the closing of the saloons on registration day. This opinion was held by the Boston Licensing Board and shared by the Worcester Licensing Commission. No action looking toward the closing of the saloons, however, appears to have been taken until Governor McCall issued his appeal to the liquor dealers yesterday. From early reports the voluntary action of the liquor trade seems to have achieved the desired results of the prohibition of the sale of liquor on registration day.

## RECRUITING FOR CANADIAN FORCE GOES ON IN BOSTON

Officers From Over Border With U. S. Army Representative Get Men for 'Sir Sam's Own'

Officers of the Canadian and United States armies, representatives of the two great English-speaking nations, are now working together in a common cause, enlisting men for service on the battlefields of France, and hearing one of the Canadian officers say "go to it" in a typical American manner, gives evidence of a close bond of sympathy and friendship between the representatives of the two countries.

Capt. J. Douglas Black and Rand McNally of the Canadian officers, are now in Boston enlisting men for the Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Canadian Overseas Battalion, which will be the last volunteer organization to leave Canada, according to Captain Black, as drafting is well on its way there now. Captain Black was a newspaper man in Canada for 15 years, later taking up civil engineering with offices in Boston, so he really feels quite at home. Captain McNally has been through the battles of Ypres, Festubert, Givenchy, Clinchy and Messines. He was formerly the editor of a New York magazine.

An elaborate bagpipe band, numbering 34 pieces, said to be the largest this side of Europe, is scheduled to arrive Thursday, when it will start making daily parades around the city. The Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Battalion is better known in Canada as "Sir Sam's Own" and the "New Brunswick Kilties." They wear the MacLean of Duart tartan which, when it goes into battle in France, will be seen in actual service for the first time since the Scottish and English forces fought at Culloden in 1745.

The physical requirements are much the same as in the United States Army. No one but British subjects may enlist, however, but if one could go by the conversation around the recruiting tent, many a United States citizen would like to enlist in this organization. As one said, "I am an American born but I am just Scotch enough to wish that America would raise some Scottish regiments if they even had to wear a red, white and blue tartan to work it."

Captains Black and McNally and their assistant, Sgt. John Robert, all expressed the appreciation of the hearty welcome and fine offers of cooperation received from the American people. The battalion needs but 350 men, and if recruiting goes on as it has been going since the office opened at 3 Tremont Row and at the United States Army tent on the Common, the quota will soon be filled. The battalion leaves Canada at the end of this month for Scotland where a three-weeks' trip will be taken through the Highlands, ending up on the Island of Duart, home of the MacLeans. After this trip the men will go into training at one of the big English camps for three months and from there they will be moved to the front.

## RUMANIA MAY SEND A REPRESENTATIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Establishment of a Rumanian diplomatic mission in the United States is being considered, the State Department having advised the Rumanian Government that it will receive a charge d'affaires. The United States has had a minister at Bucharest for many years, though Rumania has not been represented here.

THIRTY YEARS IN U. S. SERVICE  
Gunnery Sgt. John Shea, who retired this morning from the United States Marine Corps after continuous service for 30 years, was presented with a gold watch and chain by the officers and men of the marine barracks at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

## B. U. CLASS DAY EXERCISES OPEN

Class day exercises of Boston University are being held this afternoon at Riverside where the oration, the class ode and the valedictory are given. Moses R. Lovell of Millis, Mass., delivers the oration and Miss Priscilla Fairfax, who recently won Phi Beta Kappa, is the valedictorian. The class ode by Miss Ethel Nazarian is sung this afternoon for the first time.

Graduation exercises tomorrow will be held in Tremont Temple and Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes will deliver the address. The class graduating this year is the largest ever sent out from Boston University numbering 331. The annual meeting of the university convocation, consisting of graduates from all departments, will meet tomorrow afternoon in Jacob Sleeper Hall.

## RUSSIA TO BE JUDGED FAIRLY

Failure in Some Quarters to See Full Import of Recent Revolution—Need of a Better Exchange of News

The following article is one of a series written for this paper by Samuel N. Harper, professor of Russian in the University of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill.—We have not given the new Russia the benefit of the doubt. The least indication of disorder or friction was seized on, elaborated, and interpreted as foreshadowing a complete breakdown. Our anxiety, it is true, was sincere in most cases. For we realized what a breakdown in Russia would mean for us. But the general tone adopted with regard to Russia was clearly one of extreme pessimism. Now that the situation in Russia is clearing up, with the coalition cabinet working harmoniously, all talk of a separate peace definitely and finally relegated to the realm of "rumor" or "more German intrigue," and an offensive promised in the near future, it is well that we ask ourselves a few questions.

In the first place, were we quite fair to Russia when we listened so attentively to all reports of an alarming nature, and failed to correct them by recalling the many evidences of the remarkable constructive work that was being carried on by the new leaders? Perhaps the fault was not entirely ours. For many years the American reading public has expected sensational news from Russia, and the newspapers have striven to satisfy the demand. For that reason the spectacular side of the Revolution was depicted in all its colors. We therefore did not have a background on to which we could throw the instances of sporadic, local disorder, where they would assume their proper proportions. In other words, we have not seen the full import of the internal

(Continued on page two, column five)

## SOCIALIST MEETING HELD AT KRONSTADT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates states that at Kronstadt there was a gathering on Saturday of 30,000 people to express solidarity with the international Socialists' committee of Berne. Robert Grimm and Angelica Balabanoff were received with loud cheers.

The local Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates accompanied these speakers to the meeting, which cheered the Zimmerwald program and the Socialist peace of nationals.

PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—Restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France is not an "annexation" by France, but "justice," according to a resolution adopted by the Congress of Delegates from the front today. Such a return, the resolution declared, was not contrary to the Russian peace platform of "no annexations and no indemnities."

## GERMAN DESTROYER SUNK IN SEA BATTLE

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A British light cruiser and destroyer flotilla sunk one German destroyer, the S-20, and damaged another in an engagement with six enemy destroyers at long range, the Admiralty reported today.

Ostend was bombarded with "good results," the Admiralty declared. Shore batteries returned the British fire but there were no casualties on the British ships and no damage done to the attacking vessels.

## POTATOES LEFT TO SPOIL ON SIDING

CHICAGO, Ill.—Government investigators, inquiring into the reasons for high priced coal in Illinois, have discovered 15 cars loaded with potatoes on a siding near Seatonville. The potatoes, from the shipping directions on the cars, had been sent originally to Chicago. From their condition, the investigators concluded they had been left on the siding to spoil, while high prices were being maintained in the Chicago market.

## COLLEGIANS ON SEIZED LISTS

Names of Thousands Who Are Members of Anti-Militaristic League—To Register, but Refuse the Draft Call

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale University was disturbed today over the disclosure that the names of William Lyon Phelps, professor of English literature at the university, and a score of other Yale men and undergraduates, including a nephew of Professor Phelps, Dryden L. Phelps, a college senior, were found in lists seized by secret service men in New York at the headquarters of the collegian antimilitaristic league.

Robert W. Dunn, a Yale junior and the league's treasurer, today revealed that about 4000 collegians are enrolled and said that they would register today but would write on their blanks, "I am a conscientious objector to war and I am opposed to killing." Mr. Dunn said: "We believe as Professor Phelps does and he is with us to the finish and no power can compel us to kill, so we are determined to see this thing through and take the consequences."

The advisory committee of the league, Mr. Dunn says, is composed of Dr. H. W. L. Dana, grandson of Henry W. Longfellow, Prof. Emily G. Balch of Wellesley, Prof. Harry Overstreet of Columbia, Prof. Jessie H. Hughes of Barnard, Harry W. Laidler of Wesleyan, and W. V. Myers of Columbia. Yale has been stirred for some days by the magazine called War, published by this league and distributed about the university. Professor Phelps has twice before made a stir at Yale by his pacifist expressions, which were extreme.

## ALLIED AIR RAIDS ON GERMAN DEPOTS

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Another successful air raid on German depots at St. Denis Westrem, Zebrugge and Bruges was announced by the Admiralty today.

On Sunday night a naval aeroplane carried out an attack on the enemy aerodrome at St. Denis Westrem, the statement said. "Many bombs were dropped with good results. The enemy seaplane base at Zebrugge was also attacked by seaplanes and shipping at Bruges likewise bombed."

More than 1000 bombs have been dropped on Zebrugge within the past week, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. A. Bonar Law, announced in the House of Commons today.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—In reprisal for the recent German air raid over Bar le Duc, French aircraft carried out a successful air bombing expedition over Treves and the German aviation camp at Morhange, Habsheim, Frescaty and Sessones, according to an official announcement today. Important results were achieved, the statement said.

## SOCIALISTS CALL FOR LOST PROVINCES

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Radicals and Radical Socialists who together constitute a majority in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies formally met and resolved today that it was "necessary that France recover Alsace-Lorraine."

## ANTIDRAFT POSTERS DROPPED

MALDEN, Mass.—From several sections of the town this morning word was received at about the same time that antidraft posters were being distributed. A group of men were seen going toward Linden in an automobile dropping these posters. The Malden police notified the police and started a hunt, but the men escaped.

## MONITOR INDEX FOR TODAY

Business and Finance.....	Page 11
Dividends Declared.....	7
Trend of Footwear Prices Strong	7
English Wool Trade Restrictions	7
Produce Prices.....	7
Weather Report.....	7
Editorials.....	Page 18
Militaries.....	1
Enrollment for the Grand Army	1
Wasteful Management.....	1
Hon. Suvostock Came About	1
Notes and Comments.....	1
European War.....	1
Fair Judgment for Russia.....	1
Official War Reports.....	1
Henry Miller in New Play	1
Ridiculous Reports About France	1
United States Army Registration	1
Importance of Work of Root Mission	2
War Speech by M. Clemenceau	2
British Trade After Conflict	2
India's New Defense Force	2
Independence of Albania.....	2
Austria's War Aims.....	2
Spargo Explains Socialist Pro-Germanism	2
Great Rush of Work at Navy Yards	2
Fashions and the Household.....	2
An Art Contest for the Community	2
Fashion Triumphs in Models for Active Work	2
General News.....	2
College Names in Antidraft List	2
Military Registration Day.....	2
Saloons Close in Massachusetts	2
Registration Day.....	2
Advertising Men at St. Louis.....	2
Supply Ample, Says Mr. Hoover	2
Mr. Balfour Voices Canada's Greatness	2
Office Economy Plan Discussed	2
Bolton Site Considered for Aviation Camp	2
President Addresses Confederate Veterans	2
Lumber for War Purposes.....	2

## PRESIDENT URGES PASSAGE OF BILLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson went to the Capitol yesterday and conferred with Senator Martin, majority leader of the Upper House, regarding the war legislative program. It is understood the chief point emphasized by Mr. Wilson was his desire to bring about speedy passage of the Newlands Preferential Shipment Railroad Bill, consideration of which has been delayed in the Senate several times.

The Senate refused to take the bill up Monday, despite the plea of Senator Newlands, and took a recess till Friday, when it is expected the Revenue Bill will be brought in. Following his talk with the President, Senator Martin said that no new legislation was proposed and that the present program remains unchanged.

## U. S. TREASURY HEAD IN BOSTON

Secretary William G. McAdoo Makes Plea for Subscriptions to Liberty Loan Before Large Audience in Faneuil Hall

An urgent plea for subscriptions to the Liberty Loan was made to the citizens of Boston today by William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the United States Treasury, in an inspiring and patriotic speech in Faneuil Hall. He declared that subscriptions were not only a patriotic duty in supporting the soldiers and sailors who are preparing to sacrifice themselves in behalf of the country, but that the Liberty bond had also undoubted security, could be easily liquidated, bears a fair rate of interest, and was nontaxable. Secretary McAdoo said that Registration Day should not be allowed to pass with all the strength and vigor of American manhood offering itself at the registration booths without the rest of the citizenship of the country doing their part in carrying on the war for liberty.

"The fact that the conflict is remote does not make it any less serious nor detract from the gravity of the issue or the seriousness of the situation," he said. "Conditions may grow darker in the future, but prompt work is necessary in order to bring the country through to success. The people of America cannot enjoy the blessings of liberty without obligations, and military service must be established in order to maintain the integrity of the country.

"We are not hostile to the German people, but we are hostile to the German military system, and if Germany were self-governed the war would not have come. If we are to secure stable peace, we must use all the power possible to prevent a recurrence of this great crime. We are the only Nation that has entered this war which can go to the peace conference without a coveting desire.

"Do you want to transfer the war from Europe to the soil of the United States and in case of defeat pay an indemnity of \$100,000,000,000? We would not want it said that the United States has not the money and men to act in this situation and the nation which will not fight when attacked is craven. We want to reassure a justice to all mankind because such a thing has not been known in the civilized world for three years.

"What can you do to supply the money of war? You can lend your money to yourselves and that loan will be backed by the honor of the American people, on what the American people hope to be, and practically on a mortgage of \$2,000,000,000 on \$250,000,000,000 worth of property.

"The young men of America today are being registered under a draft

(Continued on page seven, column three)

## IDEA OF FRANCE COLLAPSING IS CALLED ABSURD

Statement That Republic Would Be "Brought to Her Knees" by July 1, Characterized by an Authority as "Stupid"

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Regarding the report circulated in the United States press that the French mission declared that but for the intervention of America, France would have been "brought to her knees" by July 1, The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau is in a position to give an explicit denial to the statement.

Such an idea is described by a reliable authority as "so stupid as to be scarcely worthy of denial." To imagine that Marshal Joffre or M. Viviani or any member of the mission would make such a statement is described as too ridiculous for serious consideration.

## Allied Tonnage Secure

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The Matin publishes an interview with Sir Edward Carson, who strongly affirmed that the entry of the United States into the war had brought the Allies from a naval point of view advantages of which the full extent had not been appreciated by the public. "First of all," he said, "we shall regulate the use and direction of our tonnage. There will no longer be wastage of transports, and America will be able to assure their protection in the Atlantic as we have done in the British Channel. As regards the food that Germany might obtain through neutrals," Sir Edward said, "we are practically in control of this, since we can stop and search and visit all vessels."

## PERSHING TO BE INDEPENDENT IN HANDLING FORCE

War Department Officials Deny That United States Force Will Be Advised by Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The attention of War Department officials was called this morning to reports that the French Government has appointed Marshal Joffre especially to coach General Pershing in methods of warfare as practiced on the western front. Any such idea is emphatically denied here.

It is insisted that the expedition of General Pershing is absolutely independent and that he will neither place himself under the tutelage of any other officer nor accept instructions, unless he feels he needs it.

As a matter of course, it is explained, in courtesy to the Allies and in the way of cooperation with their forces, General Pershing will place himself in a position heartily to give the most effective assistance, but as for placing himself under the tutelage of Marshal Joffre or any other officer, nothing of the kind will be done.

This, it is explained, is without disparagement of Marshal Joffre, for whom the department has the greatest admiration.

## REPORT OF GERMAN WIRELESS ATTEMPT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports have reached Washington that German agents are seeking to obtain permission for the erection of a wireless plant at Buenos Aires, which is regarded as the seat of the German propaganda of South America.

The Government has no information that Argentina has granted the request, but press dispatches say that permission will be given. That a protest against any such action will be made, there seems to be no question.

Throughout South America the governments generally seem disposed to prevent communication with Germany and the Government of Colombia has even taken steps to stop inflammatory newspaper reports calculated to incite the people against the United States.

## SPAIN PROTESTS CRUELTY TO JEWS

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—The Spanish Government, it is announced in the newspapers, has instructed its representatives in Berlin, Vienna and Constantinople to present an urgent note demanding an end to the persecutions and lootings of Jews in Palestine. King Alfonso, it is stated, has intervened directly. Numerous residents of the Near East, it is pointed out, are of Spanish origin and have retained that language.

This action of Spain is declared to be energetically upheld by several of the other neutral nations, including Argentina.



## ADVERTISING MEN AT WORK

First Business Day of Session at St. Louis Brings Out Many Thoughtful Addresses—Parade at Night Is Attractive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The second day of the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World closed here on Monday night with a giant parade, witnessed by thousands of persons. The parade, which was made up of 50 floats, representing local firms and visiting advertising men, was 2 1/2 miles long. The local police, in handling the crowds, the line moved over the downtown section, and ended after passing in review down Advertising Plaza, where 7500 persons were seated awaiting the marchers.

The first business session of the convention was held on Monday morning, with about 4000 delegates present. The keynote speech was made by Herbert S. Houston, president of the organization. Mr. Houston, who is vice-president of Doubleday, Page & Co., book and magazine publishers of Garden City, L. I., had as his theme "The Spirit of the Convention," and he told of the formation, at the beginning of the war, of the National Advertising Advisory Board. "It was to serve, and at the same time continue to grow in a democratic and competitive world," he said, "we must serve with the utmost efficiency. Today the business world challenges advertising as to the character and cost of its service."

"If advertising is unable to meet that challenge, head-on and without evasion, it cannot hold its place and grow. Indeed, in the long sweep of progress, it cannot survive. Unless advertising can justify itself as the most efficient and economical force in distribution, it will be supplanted by some other force in a world made safe for democracy, to use the words of the great phrase, and as the world is going to be made safe for democracy, only those forces will survive which can meet the test of free competition and establish their superiority."

The first hour of the meeting, from 9 to 10 o'clock, was given to the singing of patriotic songs.

Pestus J. Wade, president of the Mercantile Trust Company, St. Louis, spoke on advertising and its relation to the distribution of credits. He announced that a campaign for the raising of a \$100,000,000 relief fund for the starving people of Europe would be begun at once with the aid of the advertising men, and that it was intended to raise this money within three weeks. Mr. Wade predicted that the longer the war continued the greater would be the national prosperity. The problem, he said, would not be in finding employment for the people, but in finding people to work in factories and mines and on the farms. "When we spend the stupendous sum of \$600,000,000 per month," he said, "and if we continue it will be \$1,000,000,000 per month, every dollar of that money is spent within our own country."

Mrs. Julian Heath of New York, president of the National Housewives League, who had been on Wednesday's program, spoke at the opening session, that she might return home to see her son, who is on a brief furlough from the Navy. Her theme was "What the Housewife Thinks of It." Mrs. Heath, discussing household problems in wartime, said the woman who had been making the market fit the menu, must now learn to make the menu fit the market. She must not buy pearls when lima beans are in season. She must not save her pennies, but must get full value for every penny. Every household, she said, should be put on war rations. Business must be maintained, or we shall have a bread line as well as a war line to face, and we can't win against both.

Following Mr. Houston's keynote address, Louis W. Hill of St. Paul, president of the Great Northern railroad, and son of James J. Hill, was scheduled to speak. He was unable to be present, having been called to New York, and his paper was read by W. J. Betting, St. Paul delegate. His theme was "The Relation of Publicity and Advertising to National Prosperity." He told of the opportunity of the advertising men to aid the cause of democracy by enlightened publicity, and he urged that business be stimulated, not repressed or neglected.

The departmental sessions began at 2 p. m. They were those of advertising agents, advertising film producers, advertising-specialty manufacturers, agricultural publishers, business press, car advertising, church advertising, community advertising, direct mail advertising, directory publishers, employing lithographers, financial advertisers, graphic arts, national advertisers, newspaper publishers, poster advertising, religious press, teachers of advertising, and theater program publishers. There also were conferences of advertising women, club secretaries, junior advertising clubs, and the international sales division.

The sessions were held in different rooms of the City Hall and Municipal Courts Building and the Public Library.

## Publicity Urged

Necessity of Creating Confidence by Advertising Emphasized

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—In an address delivered here on Monday before the Financial Advertisers Association of the Associated Advertising Clubs of

the World, Francis H. Sisson of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York urged the financial institutions of the country to enter upon the larger sphere of public service presented by existing conditions. The subject of his address was "Financial Advertising and the Public."

"We are entering upon a new era in the relations between the financial institution and the public," said Mr. Sisson. "The fact that no man, or institution, or interest, liveth to itself alone, is becoming increasingly apparent. The interrelation and interdependence of each upon the other is the obvious fact of our common life."

"The old days of addition, division and silence, of self-centered ignorance of, and sometimes indifference to, the other fellow's interest and point of view, have no place in the modern scheme of business, and gradually the consciousness has come over us that the only achievement really worth while is that which is won through serving another."

"But that spirit of service must dominate not only the organization within, but, if it is to fulfill its real purpose, must seek to extend its influence beyond the hope of immediate gain, in the realization that that which promotes the general good in some measure advances the good of each unit thereof."

Referring to the duty of financial institutions to educate and stimulate public thought on important business questions, Mr. Sisson strongly indorsed the more general use by bankers of direct advertising on broad educational lines.

"I do not believe," he said, "that there is any method so good, none so economical, and none which will produce such quick results and pay such high dividends in actual financial return as well-conceived and well-executed advertising which discusses frankly with the people of the country, through the paid columns of the newspapers and periodicals, the business problems of common interest. It is not only reaching the public understanding, but also of inspiring public confidence, which is the basis of all progress in democracy."

"So I believe that it is not only the opportunity, but the duty, of the financial institutions of the country, where knowledge of business conditions and economic problems involved must necessarily be the greatest, to spread that knowledge through the widest possible area for the information and education of the public, in the interests of sound legislation and good business, from which all must profit."

"To some extent this work has been undertaken by some of the financial institutions of the country, and with most promising results."

"It is certain that never in the history of this country was a knowledge of economic facts more vital. The present war has created a situation which will have far-reaching effects. New and large business problems are certain to face us, both during the war and at its conclusion. The civilized world must go through an economic readjustment, and the nation which best understands the facts and the bases underlying them will profit most largely from it."

## ORIGIN OF IRISH TAPESTRY TRACED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Under the auspices of The National Literary Society, Mr. John Buckley of the National Museum, Dublin, delivered an interesting lecture on Irish tapestries, at the Hall No. 6 Stephens Green. Dr. George Sigerson, president of the society, was in the chair. The lecture was illustrated by a number of lantern views.

The views of art industries of the past in Ireland, Mr. Buckley said, were meagre. That the textile industry flourished in early times there was no doubt. And that its artistic side was not neglected might be strongly assumed, having regard to the many beautiful objects of Irish workmanship, in enduring materials, that had survived from the earliest times. The earliest specific reference to tapestry in Irish records was considered to be that from which they learned that Piers, Earl of Ormonde, and his lady, Margaret Fitzgerald, brought from Flanders workmen skilled in the manufacture of tapestry, carpets, and other textiles, and established them at Kilkenny. The exact date of this event was not known, but it might be assigned to the early part of the sixteenth century. A hanging, with the subject "Diana," recently sold in Dublin, was stated to have come from Kilkenny.

In 1677 Christopher Lovett was granted letters patent for bleaching yards and weaving shops at Chapelizod. In November, 1689, John Lovett, presumably the son of the founder, successfully petitioned the commissioners of customs to allow 38 pieces of tapestry "of their Majesties' manufacture in Ireland" to be delivered in London, customs free, he having been forced to leave Ireland by the troubles then rife.

From the journals of the Irish House of Lords they learned of another foundation, and, like those which preceded it, a short-lived one. But, unlike the others, this factory had bequeathed them two splendid examples of the product of its looms. These were the property of the Bank of Ireland, College Green, having been retained in the building when it was acquired by the bank after its functions had ceased as the Parliament House of Ireland.

A few years ago the industry was revived at Dun Emer, Dundrum, and in both technique and design, the movement has been a success. One of the ladies of the Dun Emer Guild gave the audience an interesting and practical illustration of tapestry weaving.

## WAR SPEECH BY M. CLEMENCEAU

Representatives of Great Britain and Italy Welcomed to Inter-Ally Parliament Meetings—Significance of Gathering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The sittings of the Inter-Ally Parliament have been held in camera. The chair was taken by M. Clemenceau, assisted by Prince Prospero Colonna, the president of the Italian delegation, and Lord Stuart Wortley, president of the British section. The British and Italian delegations having, through Lord Stuart Wortley and M. Pantano, spoken of the value of the joint meeting of Ally representatives, M. Clemenceau delivered the speech of welcome in the name of France. No one better than this "veteran of democracy" was fitted to speak both for his own country and in the name of the Parliament of the Allies. His speech was a remarkable one. In part, it was as follows: "Gentlemen: France, through the medium of her representatives in this Parliament, welcomes the representatives of Great Britain and of Italy; our sole regret is that we cannot yet extend the same welcome to the eminent men of the Duma who have liberated Russia . . . and to the representatives of the United States, which country, in its turn, has entered the war against Germany."

"For it is war which, at this moment, has brought us together for a common salvation: this terrible, yet blessed war, if, by our multiplied sacrifices, we are enabled to fertilize anew human dignity and brotherly equity. It has justly been described as a war in order to possess peace. Peace in the dignity which justice bestows, in the security of guarantees against the repetition of primitive ferocities, instead of that former precarious peace of a world trembling in the fear of a hidden ambush."

"We can, therefore, meet without shame, since we accepted war, since we suffer war, with a high courage, under the necessity of choosing between the greatest beauty of the human spirit, and the worst indignity of degraded nations. The mere summons to submit, enveloped in all the lies with which the criminal believes that he can cover his crime, will remain the most cruel insult to a thinking humanity, which history can register; and the act followed, in the frightful violence perpetrated on Belgium. From that terrible day, the conscience of men could not but force them to accept the challenge, whatever the cost. . . . Three years almost have passed, marked by the endless sacrifice of noble lives, the indescribable torture of peaceful populations, by an accumulation of ruins, and we meet, as in family council, not to complain, but to find out by means of words half spoken, if any one of us is capable of weakening, but to draw up our balance sheet of the war, to rise to the height of the fresh sacrifices which are necessary for victory, owing to past mistakes. Hence the significance of this meeting. . . . It is the beauty of justice that if some dare to win it for themselves it does not prevent those who remain passive in the struggle from sharing in those final righteous guarantees which become the property of civilization. Thus we are fighting for all in fighting for ourselves, and if this fact that made so momentous the decision by which we elected to all rather than suffer degradation. Tragic greatness of a single day, which must inspire an endurance which nothing can cause to fail, and a power of organization which requires something besides words. It is here that we must be ever watchful of the traps which await human enterprise."

"We are all of us threatened, and we have all acted against the danger, in accordance with our circumstances and our means. On the field of battle, I think I may say, without any false modesty, that France has generously done her duty. Nothing has made her doubt herself. The Marne seemed to her a simple thing. Verdun did not astonish her. And she has now to face a more thorough organization of the means of defense, taking Great Britain as an example. The further sacrifices entailed by the submarine war will not be met in any half-way spirit."

As for England, it is with a supreme appreciation that I do her homage. She has won highest praise, and in this verdict history will find nothing but the strict accuracy of an equitable judgment. Material, army, officers, technical knowledge itself, every war problem has been met and solved by her. It was but yesterday that on the field of battle I witnessed the valor of her army, by which British victories are being won on the land of France, French victories to the advantage of both countries."

"From Italy, our friend, in our impatience we perhaps expected action which was premature and impossible. The excuse is that London and Paris needed Rome at their side. Our strong desire to see established a collaboration destined to grow daily more efficacious, was but a testimony of high esteem and brotherly friendship. We have given all of ourselves and we know that it is your most ardent wish to hold nothing back. Your brilliant soldiers have proved the valor of the Italian race. We only need a more intimate union, a more useful organized cooperation, a more deep interchange of reciprocal good will, to insure the best interests of all. Only thus can an alliance be possible. . . ."

"The intervention of America at the decisive moment, suddenly bringing the exhausted contribution of her gold, of her steel, of her manhood, has finally decided the outcome of the final encounter. After having denied the efficacy of American support, the German is reduced to saying that she is too late. We cannot discuss here

the grave problems which the strength of German organization imposes upon us up to the very last, owing to our failure to foresee events. . . . In what form will the developments of the final crisis bring the war to a close? Such a question is difficult to answer. Prophecy is not our business. Yet there are certain previsions which we may even now consider.

"It is this one of those wars such as the world has so often experienced which leaves nations endeavoring to make the best of a peace which is regarded by the conquered as precarious, and out of which the conqueror, by threats of cunning, tries to make all he can by means of treaty stipulations. No. The greatness of the cause demands corresponding efforts. It also implies the continuation of the struggle to the very exhaustion of possibilities. If it is really, as everything seems to indicate, not merely a revolution instead of a war, but the greatest revolution which humanity has ever experienced, if the stakes are not merely ambition, pride, or the simple love of conquest, but on the one hand the delirium of a bestial cupidity, and on the other, either failure, or a great purification, how is it possible to conceive that the end should come through a mere weariness of war; that such a factor should weigh in the balance of final decisions against such issues as the fear of losing the monstrous prey which has acted as Germany's lodestone, and that supreme blessedness of a life of freedom. . . . To expect some extraordinary event which would shorten our difficulties, would only be a preliminary weakness preparing the way to others."

"Let us follow the British method, which, far from falling a victim to flattering dreams, keeps contact with severe and bitter realities which must regulate our effort. . . . If we are of a temper to stand this test, then there are no combinations of iron and fire which can stand against us. . . . The time is coming for resolutions, for carefully considered, carefully considered resolutions, in which there will be no room for human weakness, and in which no sacrifice will be considered too great to demand. There is no need for us to make promises to each other. Even the idea of an agreement as between friends is foreign to that ideal of a higher existence which may make demands on us in future developments of which I am ignorant. The need may arise, one cannot know in what circumstances, to give expression to something which is beyond human speech. There are feelings so strong, so stirring, that they make deep and lasting impressions. I cannot give a name to these mental revolutions which in the great days of history, changed the fate of our forefathers. There are no balances with which to weigh the imponderable. There are revelations which words are inadequate to express. To will! To do! Beyond, the sublime silence of action."

## UTILIZATION OF WATER POWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—In an article signed "Lysis," which appears in the *Victoire*, the writer points out that in face of the coming shortage of coal, which he believes will, unless energetic measures are taken to deal with the situation, attain terrible proportions, the water power of France is being sadly neglected. The country, he maintains, possesses great natural riches in the shape of its waterfalls, which represent the equivalent in latent hydraulic power of 50,000,000 tons of coal annually. The French believe themselves, he says, to be an extraordinarily advanced people, the admiration of the universe, but on this point they deceive themselves. The world renders homage to the bravery of the French troops, but considers the Nation backward as regards its industrial and commercial developments. There are at present, he admits, obstacles in the way of the development of the water power of France. These are the greatly increased initial cost of all installations at the present time owing to the prevalent high prices. In spite of this difficulty, the writer says, some installations in connection with water power are being made, but they are those which are required for the execution of work in connection with the army. These installations are rendered possible under present conditions because the contracts which have been given to their owners have been calculated on a scale which will amply repay the manufacturers for the cost of the plant. Caution in this type of contract is desirable, thinks the writer, because the subsidy from the State in these cases given in a disguised form, in the shape of an unusually high price, and this circumstance prevents the State from reserving to itself the right of eventually withdrawing its subsidy, however prosperous the company should become in the future. The question of the utilization of the "white coal," the latent water power of France, he says, is not merely economic, but political, and needs approaching from a wider point of view than that so far shown toward it by the Government. It is in fact one of the most important industrial questions with which the country is at present faced.

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The firm of Alexander & Baldwin for the present will subscribe for \$500,000 of the war bonds, this to cover the firm, the plantations for which it is the agent, and other clients. Alexander & Baldwin is the first of the Hawaiian plantation agencies to give definite figures on its subscription to the war loan, although all the other large agencies in the islands indicate an intention to participate in the subscription.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The firm of Alexander & Baldwin for the present will subscribe for \$500,000 of the war bonds, this to cover the firm, the plantations for which it is the agent, and other clients. Alexander & Baldwin is the first of the Hawaiian plantation agencies to give definite figures on its subscription to the war loan, although all the other large agencies in the islands indicate an intention to participate in the subscription.

## HAWAIIAN PLANTERS BUY WAR BONDS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The firm of Alexander & Baldwin for the present will subscribe for \$500,000 of the war bonds, this to cover the firm, the plantations for which it is the agent, and other clients. Alexander & Baldwin is the first of the Hawaiian plantation agencies to give definite figures on its subscription to the war loan, although all the other large agencies in the islands indicate an intention to participate in the subscription.

## TASK AWAITS ROOT MISSION

Importance of Undertaking Is Increasing With Unrest in Russia and China—Message of President Is Delivered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Official news is lacking concerning recent events in Russia, and officials will not comment on press dispatches relating to events at Kronstadt. The feeling is optimistic, however, based upon the confident hope that the Root Mission, which is due to reach Petrograd within two weeks, will be able to give strength and direction to the provisional government and assist in bringing order out of chaos. Uncertainty as to the delivery of the President's statement to the Russian Government has been removed by the report that the message was delivered, and it is expected that the document will have a beneficial effect.

The President has told the Russian people the motives of the United States in entering the war. This statement, and the friendly attitude of the United States, as instanced in the recent loan, are expected to prepare the way for the work of the Root Mission.

It is felt in many circles that never has a man been charged with greater responsibility than has Mr. Root in the work he is expected to accomplish, and it is quite evident to all observers that the importance of his mission has increased greatly since the departure on the long journey to Petrograd.

The condition of uncertainty in Russia has caused China to hesitate in its war policy, to some extent. It is understood that the feeling has been growing in China the past few weeks that until some semblance of stability appears in Russia, China cannot see clearly how to frame its policy. With a more stable situation resulting from the work of the Root Mission, it is expected there will be a corresponding revival of confidence in China.

The Root Mission is prepared to do some very practical and helpful work. Unobtrusively, and not with any purpose of giving offense, it will be the effort to offer advice and point the way to orderliness in government affairs. Engineers will help in rehabilitating the transportation systems, and industrially the workmen and the employers will be shown how to meet on common ground and begin again production to their mutual advantage, and to the advantage of their country in its present stress.

It has been the hope of the officials of this country and its allies, that the German propagandists may be defeated in their efforts to increase the disorder in Russia. It is counted that each day that elapses brings nearer the arrival of the mission to the scene of its labors, and brings, consequently, the Russian nation nearer to safety.

## RUSSIA TO BE JUDGED FAIRLY

(Continued from page one)

upheaval in Russia, and particularly its preparation through the last decade by Zemstvo Union, Municipality Union, Union of Manufacturers, Workmen Union, Peasant Union—how much have we heard of all these organizations during the last months, or even during the last years? Yet they have been at work, some of them openly, for many years, and they are at the back of the new, revolutionary Russia. And all these bodies have been meeting and formulating their views and policies, and announcing them to the whole world. The resolutions of the Peasants Union, which I sent to the Monitor last week, showed clearly what the peasants of Russia have been thinking and projecting; and this program should have dispelled apprehension. But we did not get the facts until the Russian newspapers finally reached America by the long, circuitous route.

At the present moment one of the most important problems before us should be the question of better exchange of news between Russia and America. We know France and we know England. But Russia is still an unknown country for us, especially the present Russia, which was submerged for so long, and concealed from us, by the bureaucratic wall only recently overthrown. We must know Russia, and we must see that Russia knows us. The sending of the two commissions, an American Commission to Russia, and a Russian Commission to America, will help considerably to solve a real problem that confronts us. During the next months we must have more complete news on the events in Russia. Equally important is it that Russia learn in the fullest detail of what we in America are doing, and also saying and thinking. It is very possible that attempts

Make Everything Taste Better

OVEN FRESH

EDUCATOR WAFERS

SETTING THE PACE

A generation ago, Dr. William L. Johnson gave to the world crackers with all the food value of the grain and called them EDUCATORS.

Your Grocer Sells Them

Johnson Educator Food Co.

Educator Building, Boston

will be made to interpose interpretations of what is going on in the two countries. Recently an American correspondent in Petrograd cabled his paper with regard to a report, purporting to come from Paris, that the American Secretary of State had forbidden all newspapers in America even to mention the Socialist Congress in Stockholm. This was several days before the official ruling against issuing passports to American Socialists wishing to attend the congress. This "Paris" cable evoked very outspoken criticism in the Russian newspapers. It was later discovered that no such cable had been sent from Paris. The other day the Jewish Forward's correspondent in Petrograd cabled of an attempted assassination of the new Minister of War, Kerensky, the most outstanding figure in Russia today, and the man on whom so much depends. The Jewish Forward cables from Russia have been most excellent and authoritative these last months. But the very next day a cable from Petrograd stated that there had been no attempt on the life of Kerensky. One of the first tasks which the present writer has set for himself, during a trip to Russia which he hopes to make in the very near future, is to verify carefully some of the reports that have reached America with regard to the events in Russia.

But assuming as correct all the reports of disorganization in Russia that have come to us, did they justify the utter pessimism with which we viewed the situation in Russia? I saw only a few days ago a cable from a man who knows Russia thoroughly, and who is in a position to know what is going on. He stated that the disorganization had been remarkably slight when one considered the radical changes that had been introduced. He also emphasized that the disorganization had been confined for the most part to the large cities, and particularly to Petrograd, and that in the country the readjustment had gone very smoothly. He anticipated some disorders, but stated that they would be only local. And he concluded with the assurance that things were becoming normal very rapidly, and that there was no question that the new order was permanently established, and would bring great advantages.

Quite apart from any question of sympathy, and as a matter of self-interest, America should have been even over-ready to have confidence in the new Russia. For a breakdown in Russia would have cost us many lives and many billions. We have needed, perhaps, some slogans to stir ourselves to quicker action. Is it possible that some have thought to use Russia to this end by suggesting the possibility of a collapse of Russia, which would mean a considerable prolongation of the war, and a greater task for America? Such a slogan is dangerous! A better one would be to see the possibility of the new Russia becoming an even greater factor in the war—it was to this end that the leaders of Russia ventured to have a revolution in time of war. Then America should think first of all of the possibility of the victory coming rather soon, which would give America only a limited length of time in which to make her contribution to the common cause.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An appeal for the relief of women and orphans of the French towns and villages recaptured from the Germans in Northern France has been issued by the National Allied Relief Committee, 360 Madison Avenue. The needy of these sections are at the limit of destitution, having lost not only their business and homes but their food and clothing. After being supplied with these, they must be directed to means of earning a livelihood, since they are eager to give honest work in exchange for the most meager pay. All contributions should be addressed to James A. Blair Jr., treasurer.

## WHALE OIL RESTRICTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Minister of Munitions has issued an order authorizing the sale and purchase of whale oil, other than sperm oil, in the United Kingdom, on condition that no one shall, in any consecutive period of three calendar months, sell or purchase or negotiate for the sale or purchase of more than a total quantity of 25 tons, and that only for delivery within the United Kingdom.

## RELIEF FOR NEEDY FRENCH IS ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An appeal for the relief of women and orphans of the French towns and villages recaptured from the Germans in Northern France has been issued by the National Allied Relief Committee, 360 Madison Avenue. The needy of these sections are at the limit of destitution, having lost not only their business and homes but their food and clothing. After being supplied with these, they must be directed to means of earning a livelihood, since they are eager to give honest work in exchange for the most meager pay. All contributions should be addressed to James A. Blair Jr., treasurer.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Minister of Munitions has issued an order authorizing the sale and purchase of whale oil, other than sperm oil, in the United Kingdom, on condition that no one shall, in any consecutive period of three calendar months, sell or purchase or negotiate for the sale or purchase of more than a total quantity of 25 tons, and that only for delivery within the United Kingdom.

Listen attentively

Clean your teeth, freshen your gums and mouth with

Sozodont

LIQUID DENTIFRICE

It keeps the teeth white and leaves a wholesome, clean, delightful feeling after its use.

Also sold in paste and powder form. Send 4c for 10-day samples of Sozodont Liquid, Paste, or Powder—any two, state which.

HALL & RUCKEL

367 Washington Street, New York.

Franklin

Entire Wheat Flour

makes the most satisfying and delicious bread, muffins and griddle cakes. Booklet of Recipes FREE.

Franklin Mills Co., 121 State St., Boston.

Try Them Once

Hang some of your pictures and other wall decorations with

MOORE PUSH-PINS

and you will never again use nails. Protect sheet walls. For heavy pictures, place free.

Moore Push-Pins. Made in 2 sizes: 10c pkts. Glass Heads. Steel Points. Dealers Everywhere.

Moore Push-Pins Co., Dept. 40, Phila., Pa.

Torsion Patented Windlasses

For Sewer Building, Well and Cistern Digging, Pulling Water out of Wells, Underground Silo Construction, Mining Prospecting, etc.

Roller Bearings, Roller Handles, Write for catalog and prices. Galvanized Iron Buckets.

263 S. 10th St., Kansas City, Kan.

## SUGAR PRICES MAY DECLINE

Ample Supply Is Assured, Says Herbert C. Hoover, Who Replies to Published Reports of Extreme Shortage in Future

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Herbert C. Hoover, who is expected to be food administrator under the bills now pending in Congress, replied yesterday to widely published reports quoting him as saying the sugar supply would soon be exhausted and predicting very high prices. The printed report was based on a confidential conference Mr. Hoover had some time ago with congressional committees. Mr. Hoover resented deeply the publication, as being unfair and very likely to alarm consumers unnecessarily.

"I have never made any statement for publication upon the subject of sugar," said he. "I did in an important conference state that unless order was restored in Cuba we would be short of sugar because of inability to secure the harvest of the forthcoming crop. Since that time action has been taken and ample supplies are assured not only from Cuba, but from elsewhere. There will be no famine in sugar, and I wish to protest at the repetition of partial discussions in private conference to the wholly unnecessary alarm of consumers."

Later Mr. Hoover added this to his statement: "If the Food Administration Bill passes Congress and we receive the cooperation of our allies in the purchase of foreign sugar, we should have a lower range of prices on sugar in the future than we have had in the last year."

"I have never made any statement for publication upon the subject of sugar," said he. "I did in an important conference state that unless order was restored in Cuba we would be short of sugar because of inability to secure the harvest of the forthcoming crop. Since that time action has been taken and ample supplies are assured not only from Cuba, but from elsewhere. There will be no famine in sugar, and I wish to protest at the repetition of partial discussions in private conference to the wholly unnecessary alarm of consumers."

## OUTPUT OF CARS AND LOCOMOTIVES TO BE INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The creation of cooperative committees on railway cars and locomotives, to serve with the committee on transportation and communication, of which Daniel Willard, chairman of the advisory commission of the council is chairman, was announced on Monday by the Council of National Defense.

S. M. Vaulain, vice-president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, is chairman of both cooperative committees.

It will be the function of these two committees to assist in solving the problem of increasing the American output of cars and locomotives, through coordination of the efforts of manufacturers, and to aid in making as efficient use as possible of existing rolling stock. Their duties have been made unusually important, through the demand of the allied countries, particularly France, Russia and Italy, for American railway supplies.

## Uncle Sam Knows What He Is Doing

So he has set aside a number of our choicest scenic possessions as National Parks or Playgrounds, where nature holds court and all may come and receive the boon of rest, recreation and happiness.

The Secretary of the Department of Interior advises that our National Parks will be open as usual this year. He believes that the entrance of the United States into war will not materially affect western tourist travel.

He points out that it is even more important now than in time of peace that the vigor and activity of the nation's citizenship be conserved, that rest and recreation is sure to result from a vacation here.

The most easily accessible of all our National Parks is the new Rocky Mountain National Park (Estes Park) in Colorado, only 76 miles Northwest of Denver—just a pleasant motor trip after you step from one of the all-steel trains of the Rock Island Lines.

Round Trip fare of only \$29.50 from Chicago to the park, and you can take in Colorado Springs, Pike's Peak Region, while away, without additional expense of fare.

Let us help you plan your vacation this Summer. We shall be pleased to furnish you on request our special illustrated literature, giving you all the details about the trip, where to go, what to see, and just how little you need to pay.

Rock Island Travel Bureau, 243 Old South Bldg., Boston. S. L. Parrott, G. N. E. A. Phone, Main 2249.

Safety and Service First

—Advertisement—

State Street Trust Co.

MAIN OFFICE

33 STATE STREET

COPELEY SQUARE BRANCH

275 Boylston Street

MARSHFIELD AVENUE BRANCH

Cor. Massachusetts Ave. and Boylston St.

Try Them Once

Hang some of your pictures and other wall decorations with

MOORE PUSH-PINS

and you will never again use nails. Protect sheet walls. For heavy pictures, place free.

Moore Push-Pins. Made in 2 sizes: 10c pkts. Glass Heads. Steel Points. Dealers Everywhere.

Moore Push-Pins Co., Dept. 40, Phila., Pa.

Torsion Patented Windlasses

For Sewer Building, Well and Cistern Digging, Pulling Water out of Wells, Underground Silo Construction, Mining Prospecting, etc.

Roller Bearings, Roller Handles, Write for catalog and prices. Galvanized Iron Buckets.

263 S. 10th St., Kansas City, Kan.



## INDIA'S NEW DEFENSE FORCE

In an Interview Sir Krishna Govinda Gupta Expresses His Strong Approval of New Policy—Good Response Certain

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—Sir Krishna Govinda Gupta is at present on a visit to India. He was born and brought up in the district of Dacca, at one time the capital of Bengal, and was for nearly 35 years in the Indian civil service, but he has made his home in England, where he has been settled for some years.

Sir Krishna has had an interesting and distinguished career. He was one of the first Bengalis to join the Indian civil service, into which he passed by competitive examination in 1871. He worked his way up to the top of the service, and had, it is believed, a narrow escape from acting as Lieutenant-Governor of his native province. As it was, he was the first Indian to be nominated to the India Council in London. This post he resigned quite recently, after holding it for seven years, and now he is paying a visit to his native country in a strictly non-official capacity.

In an interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Sir Krishna expressed his strong approval of the Indian defense force which has just been inaugurated, and his confident conviction that, so far as the Indian recruits were concerned, it would be well supported. As will doubtless be remembered, legislation has recently been passed creating an Indian defense force, consisting partly of Europeans, who will be compelled to serve, and of Indians, who will be permitted to volunteer.

In my view, said Sir Krishna, the question of self-government and self-defense have always been bound up together. I have often told my countrymen that whatever measure of self-government was conceded to them would be a sham and not a reality so long as it was not accompanied by the privilege of bearing arms in their own defense. It is obvious that a system under which India enjoyed full self-governing powers while England stood sentry at the door could not last. On the other hand, the admission of Indians to the privilege of enlisting for the defense of their country is a tacit admission of their right to govern themselves, subject only to such conditions as may be necessary to safeguard the British connection.

I am particularly pleased with the announcement that Indian volunteers will be admitted to the defense force, because the departure signifies the laying aside of the old policy of distrust of the people. That policy may have been justified after the mutiny, but it is clearly out of date today. India has proved her loyalty in an unmistakable manner, since the war broke out. She has established her right to be trusted, and henceforward she must be trusted altogether, or not at all.

Do you think there will be a good response from the Indian community? he was asked. "I am sure of it," replied Sir Krishna. "It is true that at first, and perhaps for many years to come the recruits may be confined to the educated classes, at all events in those provinces which have been closed to recruiting for more than a century, and in which the military spirit has largely died out. In Bengal, for example, it is highly improbable that the cultivator classes will volunteer, and this for a very simple reason. They are earning far more money as cultivators than they could possibly earn as soldiers, and if you appeal to their patriotism or public spirit, well, they are not sufficiently enlightened as yet to respond to such appeals. The educated classes of course, take longer views. They are fully awake to the value of the concession which has been made, and are willing to serve for a pittance, in order that the experiment may succeed."

"A certain amount of disappointment has been created by the announcement that commissions will only be granted to Indians under the Indian Army Act, i. e., subordinate commissions, the highest of which is inferior to that held by the youngest second lieutenant in the British Army. This is much to be regretted, but in any case, the Indians are perfectly prepared to trust to the fairness of the British Government to see to it that, as they show their fitness for commissioned rank, they will be promoted on the same terms as their British comrades."

"I must confess," he proceeded, "I was myself startled to realize, as we must all of us have done at the outbreak of the war, how comparatively weak and defenseless India is. Eighty or ninety thousand British troops, perhaps twice as many Indian troops (the latter very largely composed of foreign mercenaries recruited in Afghanistan or the hills of Nepal), what could such an army have done if some great military or naval power had been in a position to take advantage of Britain's present preoccupation in the west? India might easily have been overrun. This possibility must never recur, and it is incumbent upon Britons and Indians to cooperate wholeheartedly to prevent its recurrence."

"Not merely will the general arming of British India free both England and India from grave anxieties as to the fate of India in any future world-war, it will add enormously to the man-power of the Empire. Man-power is coming more and more to be the crux of the present struggle. India is an inexhaustible reservoir of man-power, and with this behind her England can face any possible combination with equanimity."

Have you given any thought to the position of the European merchant in an India fully armed and equipped for defensive purposes, and enjoying complete self-government? "I see no reason," replied Sir Krishna, "why the position of the European merchant or tradesman should be in any way affected. As you know, the Indian has no prejudice against the European, provided he receives ordinary fair treatment and consideration from him. There is no reason, therefore, to apprehend any kind of dead set against him in India. Of course, we in Bengal naturally hope to obtain a larger and larger share in the exploitation of our own resources and the conduct of our trade—just as in Bombay the Parsees and the Mahatras have the lion's share of the business. That, however, is a matter which can safely be left to time. So far as business is concerned, both Indians and Europeans must stand or fall on their merits, and so far as I can see, the English or Scottish merchant in India has no occasion to fear the ordeal."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Elliott & Fry

Sir Krishna Govinda Gupta, K. C. S. I.

## BALFOUR VOICES CANADA'S WORTH

Leader of British Mission Pays Tribute to War Efforts of Dominion in Accepting Degree From Royal Victoria College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MONTREAL, Que.—It is safe to say that since arriving on the American continent, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour has delivered no more eloquent address than that with which he delighted a huge and distinguished audience at the convocation in the Royal Victoria College to confer the degree of Doctor of Law on four most distinguished men, namely: Mr. Balfour himself, Rear Admiral de Chair, Lieut.-Gen. G. T. M. Bridges and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice. On rising, the head of the British mission was heartily cheered and at the conclusion of his effort, the applause which lasted for several minutes was simply overwhelming.

Mr. Balfour spoke, in part, as follows: "Mr. Principal, Members of Convocation, Ladies and Gentlemen.—Our visit to Montreal has been unhappily brief but the hours few as they are have been crowded with kindness, with warmth of feeling on the part of those whom we are visiting and—I speak for my friends as well as for myself—I do not think that we are ever likely to forget the way in which this great city and this great university have received us. Ladies and gentlemen, if anything could add to the gratification with which I have received the highest honor which it is in the power of any university to bestow, from a university which stands so high in the academic hierarchy as this university, if anything could add to the gratification of receiving this personal honor, it is the fact that the university has been good enough to associate my colleagues with me on this interesting occasion."

"We have worked together during these all-important weeks for a cause which is dear to the heart of everyone I am addressing and it is a great addition to the gratification which I, as head of the mission, necessarily feel on such an occasion, that so distinguished a sailor, a soldier and a diplomatist have been associated with me on this occasion."

"We are here today because of the war. We know that you are gathered together because you are profoundly interested in the war and you know that the university has honored us because they were good enough to think that we had, in our respective measures and up to the limits of our capacity, done what we could to contribute to the success of the war. Has then the war any direct academic interest? Is it intimately connected with academic life? In one sense it clearly is not. Learning is the work of peace and in an ordinary university the amount of time given to study, which can be described as primarily adapted to prepare for the Navy, the Army or the diplomatic service is small indeed."

"And yet I believe that it is the academic life or rather in the academic life that we have seen most

clearly displayed the high qualities which have made capable the carrying on, with success and honor, this great struggle unprepared although we were technically to meet it. The response which every university in Great Britain immediately showed when the war broke out, the response which you and other Canadian universities made when first the news came that a struggle between democracy and autocracy had at last broken out, is a clear proof, if proof were needed that the academic studies as they are conducted, at least in our country, may not train men to fight in the narrow and technical sense of the word, but do make them capable in the first place of appreciating the magnitude of the national cause, and in the second place, inspires them with that devotion to public duty, which compels them to throw themselves instantaneously, with all their strength and with all their soul, into the struggle."

"If the courts of Cambridge and Oxford are almost deserted, except for the ladies; if at Edinburgh the native students are few and far between; if you have sent abroad and other Canadian universities have sent abroad to fight at the front, all your best and all your bravest, does not that show that the training we give our youth at school and at the university is one which makes citizens and heroes, as well as students? I know that it does."

"A university is a great mold of character and a great creator of character. Its success is not only to be measured, or principally, by the number of men it turns out with the hallmark of a certain degree; on the acquisition of a certain measure of scholarship, science abstract or applied. If not that it is nothing and if it is not more than that it is not what it ought to be. Your university has shown itself to be much more than that, to be what all universities should be, creators of noble characters, creators of men who are not merely prepared to go into the world and battle there for their private interests in some competition in the competitive struggle, worthy or unworthy, but men who will full realize that, while individual and personal work is the foundation of all possible human society, there are national and social ideals far above it, which also have a claim on their allegiance, a claim which at all events you have shown and are ready to admit."

"I have spoken long and wandered far afield. May I simply say in conclusion that there is one function which a university in a sense performs to a degree which no other institution or no other secular institution attempts to perform. It binds the past to the future and it binds it through the education of the young. It is therefore the place which of all others, ought to be the seed ground of hope and when I look at a university or any great body of students I always say to myself, can we look on these people and not feel hopeful of the future?"

### NEEDS OF BURMA EMPHASIZED

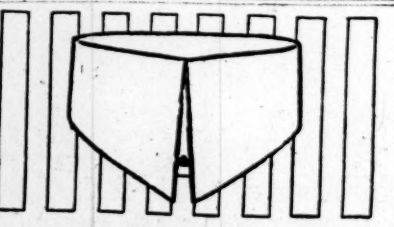
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
DELHI, India.—The Imperial Legislative Council held the last meeting of the current session towards the end of March, at which the Viceroy presided. Mr. B. H. T. in the course of a speech introducing discussion on the budget, said that while he did not wish to urge persistently the claims of Burma on the Government, one of its highest ambitions was to have a permanent Burman judge on the Chief Court bench. Another point he emphasized was the need of a High Court in Burma, and the improvement of communications by the concession of liberal Imperial grants. Mr. B. H. T. referred also to the proposal to establish a Burma university and stated that in the Province there was strong feeling that the bill should be passed in the local council. He then went on to pay a hearty tribute to Sir Harcourt Butler, and said they had looked forward to much progress during his administration. In conclusion he extended a warm welcome to Sir Reginald Craddock.

### NEW BRITISH APPOINTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Mr. J. A. Cooper, agent for Sir Josslyn Gore Booth, Bart., Lissadoll, Sligo, Ireland, has recently been lent by him to the War Office, and has been appointed by that office to take charge of the new Raw Materials Finance Branch, which deals with the finance of such matters as home and colonial wool, hides, flax, jute, hemp, home timber, imported timber, and so forth.

### WOOL ACCOUNTS AUDITORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The War Office has appointed Messrs. J. A. Heslerton & Son, chartered accountants, Bradford, as auditors of the accounts connected with the purchase and distribution of home and colonial wool. Their audit branch offices are at Caxton House, Tophill Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, and 9 Market Street, Bradford.



MARQUETTE  
AN EXCLUSIVE LION STYLE  
MADE  
WITH THE OVAL BUTTONHOLE  
15¢ EACH 6 FOR 90¢  
Lion Collars  
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA  
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

## BRITISH TRADE AFTER CONFLICT

Writer Finds Robust Faith in Capacity of British Industries to Hold Own in Fair Field—Problem of Dumping Viewed

In view of the great importance of the question of trade after the war, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor has made a special study of the subject, and has had conversations and interviews with men whose experience and knowledge is of value. In this and subsequent articles, the matter will be dealt with at some length.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Much anxiety has been felt in neutral countries as to the effect of the celebrated Paris resolutions, and the interim report of Lord Balfour of Burleigh's Committee which, with virtual unanimity, recommended preferential trade agreements within the British Empire, has not lessened apprehension.

In many countries people are asking themselves whether Great Britain, after the war, is going to say goodbye to all her liberal traditions. Many of them have been willing and anxious to accept the assertions of her statesmen that they stand for the cause of democracy, for the rights of small nations and for liberal ideas generally, but when they turn to the files of some of those British newspapers which are most noisy and which claim to represent, in a particular degree, the patriotism of Great Britain, those people generally receive a surprise and have to ask themselves whether the war is, after all, going to succeed in separating nations, whether it is going to succeed in arresting that tendency toward increased intercourse and increased mutual interdependence between nations, which is ostensibly represented by the Entente.

Conversations with leaders in commerce and industry in England immediately reveal to one how little the newspaper clamor really represents the considered judgment of those who are now giving of their best to the solution of the after-the-war problems; they do not use such phrases as "war after the war"; one of them stated that if there is to be a war after the war that would really mean that the Entente have no faith in gaining the victory which they are hoping for. Directly one comes to close quarters with the problems which have to be met, one finds how intricate they are and how impossible of solution by any cut and dried formula. To judge by a portion of the British press one would come to the conclusion that the Protectionists are now being justified in their opinions and that the ideas of the Free Traders have been entirely exploded by the course of events. Nothing could, however, be further from the truth, and conversation with those who are dealing with these problems reveals a wholesome respect of all leaders of economic thought for each other. It is thoroughly realized that the problems cannot be met and mastered by the application of any one set of doctrines; at the same time it is thoroughly realized that the war has revealed certain dangers which the majority previously refused to believe in, but which everybody is now agreed must be provided against.

There are no signs of any growing conviction that British industries stand in any need of protection; everywhere one meets with the robust faith in the capacity of British industries to hold their own, if only they have a fair field. It appears to be recognized that where difficulties have arisen they are due to specific evils, for which it should be possible to find a solution other than that of putting the whole of the economic system into the melting pot.

One of these difficulties is the problem of dumping, which is being considered by various committees from the point of view of different industries. The chief evil in this line is the dumping of cheap iron and cheap steel plates in Great Britain. It is by no means a simple problem, but it is felt that somehow it must be met. The absolute conviction obtains in Great Britain that the enormous German iron and steel industries have been built up with a view to war, that it was deliberately planned that the output should be far in excess of the demands of the markets which were served, and the situation deliberately favored of having to dispose of a large part of the products below cost price. This

### The Wonders of Yellowstone Park—New Features Making a Park Tour Delightful.

There is no monotony in Yellowstone—each day brings you an entirely new set of wonders. Strange geysers throwing out tons of boiling water and steam, "paint-pots" bubbling on and on forever, canyons and waterfalls almost twice the height of Niagara, petrified forests, and a thousand other wonders. The hotels, camps and automobile transportation in the Park are each under the control of the Government. No more slow and uncomfortable horse stages. The Government has decreed that automobiles shall be the new means of conveyance, and they are now universally used. A five-day tour of the Park costs only \$24.00, or, if you use the camps instead of hotels, \$43.00. The rail rate to the Park is very reasonable. On the way out of it, Glad to do it, that's what I'm here for. Call or write for a "Yellowstone Folder." Alex. Stokes, New England Pass. Agt., C. & Q. R. Co., 294 Washington St., Boston. Phone Main 4287.—Advertisement.

has made Germany strong in this war, and it increased Great Britain's difficulties when she had to improvise war industries to meet the German menace. On the other hand, there are other British industries to which these half-manufactures from Germany are the raw materials, and these secondary industries have flourished on the supply of cheap iron and steel from Germany. No doubt these same secondary industries have successfully competed with similar German industries which have had to pay higher prices for their supply of steel and iron from the same German sources.

A leading manufacturer in the electrical trade has stated to the writer that it is his opinion that several large establishments controlled from Germany have been built up in Great Britain, not so much for the sake of the profits which they could earn, as for the purpose of working so cheaply as to hinder the development of similar factories financed by British capital and under purely British control. The possibility of repetition will no doubt be guarded against in future, but although a tariff may be a help, it is difficult to see how it can really prevent the repetition of such an occurrence, seeing that a tariff would not help a firm with purely British capital, and more than a firm with foreign capital. The Christian Science Monitor informant also stated that the strongly individualistic temperament in England had led to the multiplication of small firms, while the cost of production could have been materially reduced if the workshops had been larger, and if the cooperative method had been more to the fore. The Government offices themselves had encouraged competition between as many firms as possible, and thereby had a part in hindering the growth of large corporations, placing the British manufacturer at times in a position of inferiority to the well-organized and very large competing concerns of other countries.

The same manufacturer also stated that he and others with him felt very much aggrieved because their action in throwing their workshops open to buyers from all nations had proved to be unfortunate in the case of Germany. Generally speaking, he said, the frankness and hospitality extended to foreign visitors almost invariably secured for them fair treatment from all countries, except Germany.

In subsequent articles other dangers to the trade of the British Empire will be dealt with, and a final article will mention the various means of guarding against these dangers which are now being discussed.

## BONUSES FOR POST OFFICE EMPLOYEES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—An award has been made by the Conciliation and Arbitration Board for Government Employees with regard to the question of increased war bonuses for employees in the service of the post office. The board consists of Sir William Collins, chairman, and Sir Alexander Butterworth and Mr. Harry Gosling. The claims heard were made on behalf of over 80 classes of employees and the award covers the bulk of permanent postal servants. Temporary employees are to be dealt with in a later award.

The award follows in its main features the previous war bonuses granted to the post office, and the amounts now awarded are to be additional to the bonuses already payable. The chief variations from the lines of the previous grant are the increase in the proportion which the women's bonus bears to that of men, which will now be about 66 per cent instead of 50 per cent, and the extension of the limit of remuneration within which the bonus operates from £156 a year to £250 a year. The general effect of the award is that adult permanent postal employees will become entitled, as from January 1, last, to a temporary war bonus at the following rates:

Those whose pay is—	Rate per week, including previous war bonus
30s. a week or under	Men 5s. Women 4s. 6d.
Between 30s. and 40s. a week	5s. 5s.
Between 40s. and 60s. a week	7s. 4s. 6d.
Between 60s. a week and £250 a year	5s. 3s. 6d.

The board have also heard claims from associations representative of civil servants outside the post office, and an award on these claims will follow at an early date.

## COLLEGE WORK FOR RECRUITS

Kansas to Furnish Instruction to College Men by Correspondence Courses Without Charge—Other Schools to Cooperate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—Kansas college students who go into the war service need not give up their college studies while on active duty. Any Kansas student can complete his college work while in the training camps, or even after he goes to Europe, through correspondence courses offered to all the Kansas boys by the State without expense to the students.

The State Board of Administration has directed that all correspondence courses offered by the State schools should be made available at once to every Kansan who goes into the military or naval service, either by voluntary or the selective draft. It applies not only to the boys who have left school, but to those who have thus far been unable to attend college until they have completed their education. The State has been making a small charge for the correspondence courses to help pay the expense of handling the work, but this charge has been entirely removed and the soldier or sailor need only pay the postage on his letters to the instructor handling the course. The State will print all of the required work, furnish the texts in most instances, and see that the papers get to the camps promptly and without any expense to the student.

The university offers over 200 courses in college work through the correspondence department. The agricultural college offers nearly as many courses, while the normal schools offer a considerable number of courses. Many teachers in the high schools of the State who have joined military units or are subject to the draft, have already enrolled in the normal school correspondence course. A State law now requires that all high school teachers must be college graduates. It becomes effective in September. Many teachers have been taking college work during the summer, and the correspondence work in the camps may enable them to fulfill the requirements to continue their professions.

## Clysmic—Of Course.

What else—because there is only one word that fully describes Clysmic—good.

Sold everywhere in splits, pints and quarts only.

Don't accept ordinary waters. Insist on genuine



## Why is Beech-Nut Butter Different?

BECAUSE every Beech-Nut process is different. BECAUSE we use only No. 1 quality Spanish and Virginia Peanuts, the choicest grown, blending the two varieties to produce the wonderful Beech-Nut flavor. BECAUSE we remove the skins, the bitter little hearts and all grit, by special process. There is absolutely no grit in Beech-Nut Peanut Butter. BECAUSE we season it uniformly all the while the nuts are being crushed.

BECAUSE the jars are filled in such a way as to exclude air-bubbles, and because we vacuum-seal every jar. Beech-Nut Peanut Butter is always fresh, never rancid. You can't know how good peanut butter can be until you've tasted Beech-Nut. Order a jar today.

Ask your grocer about the superior quality of

**Beech-Nut Peanut Butter**  
BEECH-NUT PACKING COMPANY, CANAJOHARIE, NEW YORK



GERMANY AIDED  
BY PACIFISTSJohn Spargo, Explaining His  
Withdrawal From Socialist  
Party, Traces Its Attitude  
to Opposition to All War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BENNINGTON, Vt.—"In so far as the Socialist Party has been pro-German in its attitude since the outbreak of the war, that has not been the result of a conscious desire to aid the German cause, but a complex of very different causes, some of which have their roots deep in the origin and history of the party."

This statement was made here on Monday by John Spargo, the Socialist leader, whose withdrawal from the Socialist Party on account of its pro-German attitude has attracted nationwide attention. Asked by The Christian Science Monitor to explain further the charges made against his party in his letter of resignation, Mr. Spargo made the foregoing statement. He continued:

"I have no ill feeling toward my recent associates. For many years I was privileged to be associated with them, and for them I still entertain genuine respect and affection. Of their sincerity and devotion I have not the slightest doubt. That they are mistaken, I firmly believe."

"That the policy of the party has coincided in a notable way with the views and interests of the German Foreign Office, is too obvious to require comment. When the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, was urging that an embargo be placed upon shipments of food and munitions of war to Europe, the Socialist Party was making the same demand. In practically the same terms, and supporting it with the same arguments as those used by the German Minister. And when Germany stoutly contended that the Government of the United States ought to withdraw its protection from its citizens who sought to exercise their undoubted rights, the Socialist Party made the same demand, through its National Executive Committee, over my protest. Two motions of mine pledging any delegates we might send to Stockholm, to attend the International Congress, against any movements looking to a separate Russian-German peace, were voted down by my associates on the executive committee. And a motion that we could not subscribe to a peace program which contained the phrase 'Indemnities' was carried, unless that term should be specifically interpreted to include proper compensation from Germany to Belgium for the material loss suffered by the latter, was likewise unavailing."

"Among the reasons for this persistent pro-Germanism in the Socialist Party, the most important and influential are: First, an intense and sincere pacifism, quite Tolstoyan in its crude and passionate simplicity. Many Socialists have, since August, 1914, developed into peace-at-any-price advocates. Their position is not at all that of historic Socialism."

"Second, most Russian Jews, from the beginning of the war, were led by their intense and easily comprehensible hatred of official Russia to hope for the defeat of the country—an end, naturally, not to be accomplished without defeat of her allies. Those Russian Jews were anti-Russians rather than pro-Germans, but that is not a valid distinction in actuality, however valid it may be intellectually and theoretically."

"Third, the roots of American political Socialism were nurtured by the Germans for many years. A great deal of the literature of the movement has been German in its origin or in its inspiration. American Socialists have deliberately shaped their policies upon lines developed in Germany, and the influence of this German Kultur within the party has been very great indeed."

"Concerning the new Socialist Party which, it was intimated in his letter of resignation, would soon be formed, Mr. Spargo would have little to say. 'The time is not quite ripe for such a statement as I am asked to make,' he said. 'Moreover, I am not justified in making any statement until I have consulted with others. I will say, however, that letters are simply pouring in to me in every mail, from Socialists in various parts of the country, asking to be enrolled and given a chance to work for genuine socialism. I hope that before long it will be possible for an authentic announcement of our aims and our plans to be made.'"

"The time is not quite ripe for such a statement as I am asked to make," he said. "Moreover, I am not justified in making any statement until I have consulted with others. I will say, however, that letters are simply pouring in to me in every mail, from Socialists in various parts of the country, asking to be enrolled and given a chance to work for genuine socialism. I hope that before long it will be possible for an authentic announcement of our aims and our plans to be made."

"The time is not quite ripe for such a statement as I am asked to make," he said. "Moreover, I am not justified in making any statement until I have consulted with others. I will say, however, that letters are simply pouring in to me in every mail, from Socialists in various parts of the country, asking to be enrolled and given a chance to work for genuine socialism. I hope that before long it will be possible for an authentic announcement of our aims and our plans to be made."

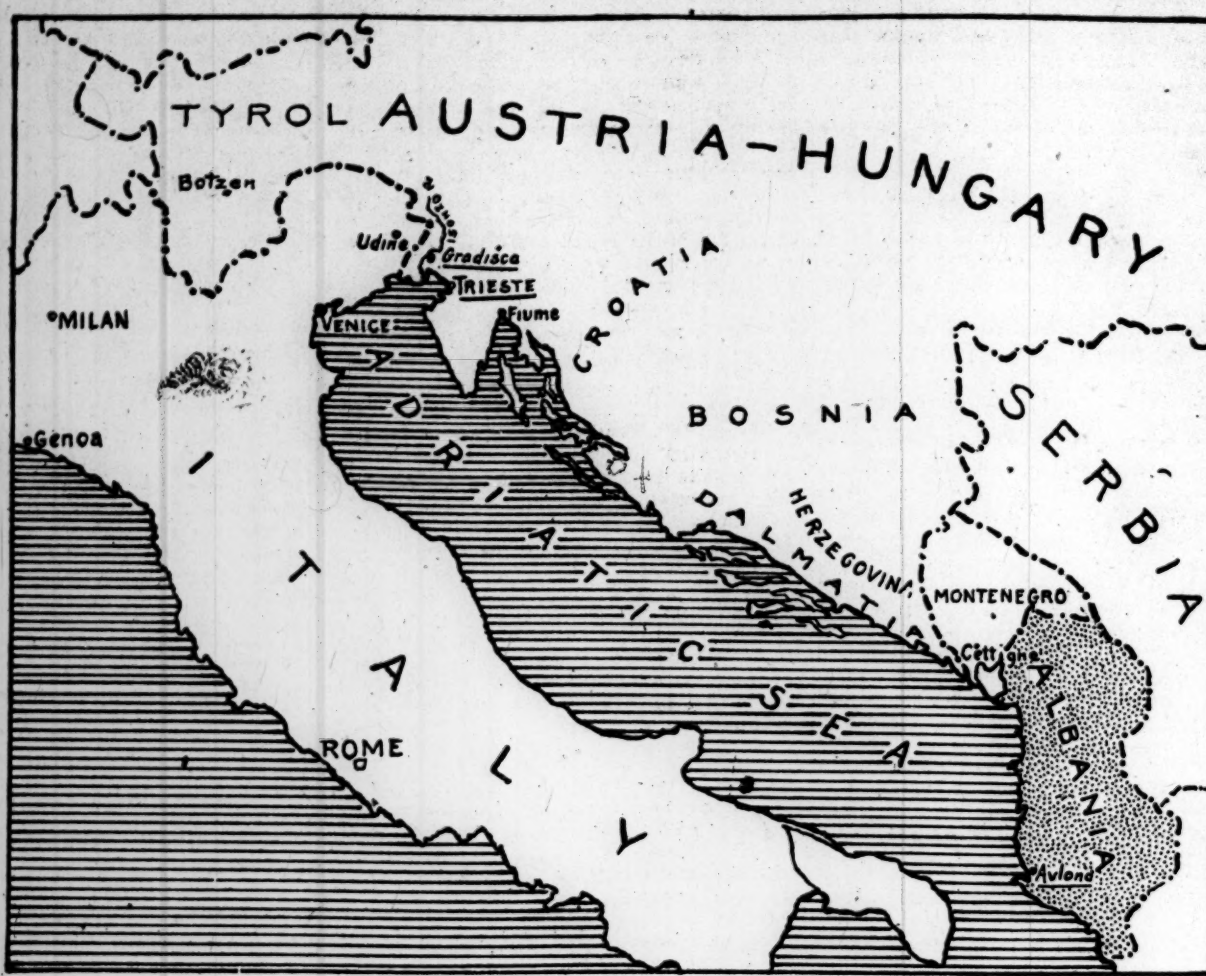
## Warning to Socialists

Party Press Advises All Members to  
Act WarilySpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Socialist press in this city points to the Madison Square Garden mass meeting of antiwar interests last week as evidence that it behooves all Socialists just now to act warily. "Everything there," says the New York Call, "was apparently ready for a massacre."

This refers to the preparations made by the police to prevent disorder. These preparations are called "murderous." It is denied that the meeting was not perfectly peaceful, legitimate and constitutional.

"There is prospective murder and massacre afoot," says the paper. "The press of the city, through its attitude and temper, gives clear warning of what is more than half desired. And if, unfortunately, the thing dreaded should occur, the journalistic white-wash brush and buckets are all ready to cover the red stain. The magazine is there and one spark can touch it off. The soldier boy who threatened to 'knock the block' off one of the speakers could easily have started it if he had attempted to carry out his



Map shows Albania, the independence of which under Italian protection has just been proclaimed by the representative of the Roman Government in Albania.

INDEPENDENCE  
OF ALL ALBANIAProclamation Places State Under  
Protection of Italy—Free  
Institutions, Troops, Law  
Courts and Schools PromisedSpecial Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—Lieut. Gen. Giacinto Ferrero, commanding the Italian corps of occupation in Albania, has issued a proclamation at Argyrocastron, declaring the unity and independence of all Albania under the aegis and protection of the Kingdom of Italy.

The proclamation, which was issued on Sunday, promised to Albanians, as a result of this act, free institutions, troops, law courts and schools directed by Albanians; the management of their own properties and of the product of their labor to their own advantage, and to the ever-increasing well-being of their country.

In conclusion, the proclamation appeals to all Albanians wherever they may be, declaring there is a community of interests of Italians and Albanians to "stand beneath the shadow of the flag of Italy and Albania and swear eternal fealty to that which has been proclaimed today in the name of the Italian Government for independent Albania, enjoying the friendship and protection of Italy."

According to other messages, the proclamation aroused great enthusiasm when read to a gathering of Albanians.

ETON CELEBRATES  
JUNE 4 QUIETLYSpecial Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Yesterday's 4th of June celebrations at Eton passed off quietly though none the less enjoyable. Circumstances which prevented Prince Henry, King George's third son, from taking part in the rowing caused considerable disappointment. The speeches, which took place in the upper school at midday, were of an excellent quality, notwithstanding the fact that the sixth form is younger in years than in normal times.

It is recalled that over 5300 old Etonians have been on active service, of whom some 800 have fallen whilst 1000 have been wounded. Nearly 800 have been mentioned in dispatches and 6 V. C.'s are amongst numerous honors gained.

MAYOR CURLEY  
AGAINST SENDING  
TROOPS ABROAD

Before some 300 members of St. Mary's Club of the North End, Boston, meeting in the Quincy House last night, Mayor Curley demanded that Great Britain take all of the British soldiers out of Ireland and send them to the battle front in France, declaring: "I do not want to see one of our American boys go across to fight in Europe's trenches until the countries now at war have done their share first. The mayor said that Shakespeare was the first to attack the theory of royalty and divine right. Then he commenced to discuss the war in Europe making remarks which he admitted 'might be called treason by some, but which were honest truth.'"

"Japan," he said, "has been an ally from the first, but she has sent not one man to battle. If she did her duty and reinforced the Russian front with 1,000,000 men, the war might be ended in 90 days. Why does she not?" "Because she demands a closed door in China, and we don't want to lose our Chinese trade. I would rather see the Chinese trade lost for 1,000,000 years, and China sink into the ocean, than to see a thousand of our boys go over to Europe without knowing the answer."

Then he turned his attention toward Great Britain, saying: "Let not England prove the hypocrite and bellow about the rights of small nations until she has disbanded the 100,000 English soldiers in Ireland who are treating 100,000 innocent Irishmen with uncalculated brutality."

"Give them their liberty. Let them go, 100,000 of them, to the French front, as men. Release them from the dog's life and allow them to march against the German army. Let England take her guardsmen and send that contingent of 100,000 to the front. 'Give them the liberty of which they have been robbed for more than seven centuries. Give them the freedom that is theirs, and let not England talk of the rights of small nations until she has done this. Give them this liberty, and millions of people of Irish blood will then believe in the principles of this war. Till this is done, and not till then, do we believe any hypocritical plaint about the rights of small nations.'"

about the rights of small nations until she has disbanded the 100,000 English soldiers in Ireland who are treating 100,000 innocent Irishmen with uncalculated brutality."

"Give them their liberty. Let them go, 100,000 of them, to the French front, as men. Release them from the dog's life and allow them to march against the German army. Let England take her guardsmen and send that contingent of 100,000 to the front. 'Give them the liberty of which they have been robbed for more than seven centuries. Give them the freedom that is theirs, and let not England talk of the rights of small nations until she has done this. Give them this liberty, and millions of people of Irish blood will then believe in the principles of this war. Till this is done, and not till then, do we believe any hypocritical plaint about the rights of small nations.'"

"Give them their liberty. Let them go, 100,000 of them, to the French front, as men. Release them from the dog's life and allow them to march against the German army. Let England take her guardsmen and send that contingent of 100,000 to the front. 'Give them the liberty of which they have been robbed for more than seven centuries. Give them the freedom that is theirs, and let not England talk of the rights of small nations until she has done this. Give them this liberty, and millions of people of Irish blood will then believe in the principles of this war. Till this is done, and not till then, do we believe any hypocritical plaint about the rights of small nations.'"

"Give them their liberty. Let them go, 100,000 of them, to the French front, as men. Release them from the dog's life and allow them to march against the German army. Let England take her guardsmen and send that contingent of 100,000 to the front. 'Give them the liberty of which they have been robbed for more than seven centuries. Give them the freedom that is theirs, and let not England talk of the rights of small nations until she has done this. Give them this liberty, and millions of people of Irish blood will then believe in the principles of this war. Till this is done, and not till then, do we believe any hypocritical plaint about the rights of small nations.'"

SAVIN HILL SOCIETY  
PLANS IMPROVEMENTS

Measures for restraining fruit stealing and its attendant damage to gardens during the summer were discussed at the regular monthly meeting of the Savin Hill Improvement Society last night.

Steps were taken to secure additional police protection for the district through the appointment of special officers, and the appointment of a proper number of probation officers. It was also decided to instruct the garden owners of the district in regard to their rights under the law in dealing with juvenile offenders and their parents, to post notices offering a reward for information leading to the conviction of such offenders and to appeal to the patriotism of the children to induce them to abstain from depredation.

The association has had a portion of Savin Hill park plowed and assigned in lots to school children who have taken hold of the gardening in a very creditable manner. From present indications this plot will be one of the best in the city. The association decided to start a campaign next fall for the completion of the John Lothrop Motley School.

JEFFERSON DAVIS  
DAY CELEBRATEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Meeting under unique conditions in hundreds of communities of the South, southerners yesterday for the first time celebrated Jefferson Davis day, by pledging eternal loyalty to the American Union and to the states which defeated them in the sixties. The birthday of Jefferson Davis is an important holiday in the Southern States.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy will not disband as an expression of loyalty to the United States in the present war. According to Mrs. T. T. Stevens, president of the Atlanta chapter, the South will be the more loyal to the nation through the preservation of the traditions of the Confederacy, the high mark of character of which was loyalty.

MONTENEGRO  
CABINET CRISISSpecial Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Le Temps states that the Montenegrin Ministry, which assumed office three months ago, has resigned, following the sending by the King of Montenegro of a congratulatory telegram to the King of Italy regarding the recent successes of the Italian Army.

## PLANS FOR ITALIAN MISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Plans for the establishment of Prince Udine and the Italian Mission, which was to have visited Atlanta and Birmingham, Ala., today, have not been abandoned. A message from Washington has informed local officials that the visit of the mission to the South will be made probably next week.

OFFICIAL NEWS  
OF THE WAR

(Continued from page one)

tensity during the afternoon. There was nothing of importance on the other fronts.

Monday forenoon's statement reads: Western theater: Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In the Wytschaete salient yesterday the artillery fighting increased to the most extreme violence, and it continued into the night.

In the neighborhood of the coast, at La Bassée Canal and on both sides of the River Scarpe, the fighting activity increased during the afternoon, and in the night strong waves of fire were followed by advances of the English at Hulluch, Lens, Monchy and Cherisy. They were repulsed everywhere.

On the Souches brook a majority of the English "nests" remaining from previous days were cleared.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: West Prussian and Rhishish regiments made a violent reconnoitering expedition in Wintersberg, near Craonne, during which, after bitter hand-to-hand fighting, 150 French men and 15 machine guns remained in the hands of our storming troops. On the western slope of the mountain the French trenches incorporated into our positions were maintained against strong attacks.

During the night thrusting companies of Lower Silesian regiments penetrated the French positions northwest of Braye and took more than 100 prisoners and 15 machine guns. Both reconnoitering advances gave valuable information regarding the French employment of forces.

In the Champagne an easy attack by several companies east of Poehl Mountain was frustrated by a counter-attack.

Army group of Duke Albrecht: Nothing of importance to report.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The British official statement issued on Monday night reads:

Successful raids were carried out by us during the day, north of Arras and south of Wytschaete. In addition to other casualties inflicted upon the enemy forces we captured 37 prisoners, including one officer.

Our own and the enemy artillery showed considerable activity during the day, south of Gouzeaucourt, in the neighborhood of Vimy Ridge and in the Ypres sector.

In the course of bombing raids on Saturday night, our airplanes obtained hits upon four enemy trains, one of which was completely destroyed. In air fighting, six German airplanes were brought down and one other was driven down out of control. Four of our airplanes failed to return.

The statement issued on Monday forenoon reads:

The post southwest of Cherisy, mentioned in the communiqué yesterday morning, which remained in enemy hands at the conclusion of the fighting in that neighborhood, was retaken by our troops last night. Hostile raids were repulsed during the night southwest of La Bassée and in the neighborhood of Neuve Chapelle. Enemy trenches were entered by us east of Vermelles.

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The official communication issued by the War Office on Monday night reads:

Very lively artillery fighting was maintained in the entire region west of Braye-en-Laonnois. Further to the east, in the sector of Craonne-Chevres, there was an intermittent bombardment of our first line. No infantry action occurred.

Belgian communication: In the course of the night both artilleries showed considerable activity. During the day the enemy artillery was very active in front of Ramsappelle and Dixmude. We successfully carried out fires of destruction against seven German batteries in the neighborhood of Bixchoote.

Monday's forenoon statement follows:

The artillery fighting became violent late yesterday on the front northwest of Froldmont farm. An attack at about 10 p. m. against the salient in our line enabled the enemy forces to gain a footing in advanced positions. On the front of the Valenciennes and Calonne plateaux the Germans did not renew their attacks after their sanguinary repulse yesterday, confining their efforts to rather heavy bombardment.

In the Champagne we made a surprise attack on the German trenches east of the Teton, taking prisoners and capturing three machine guns.

On May 2 and 3 our pilots brought down six German airplanes and one captive balloon. Our anti-aircraft guns brought down three machines, whose occupants, including three officers, were made prisoners. Enemy machines dropped bombs in the region of Nancy and on Dunkirk. It is reported that there were several victims among the civilian population of Dunkirk.

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—The official statement issued on Monday reads:

Russian scouts yesterday broke through four rows of wire entanglements in front of the German positions near Kovol and dispersed the German barrier guards. Further south in the Carpathian Mountains, Russian scouts penetrated the German wire entanglements near Pnev, drove the Germans from the trenches and captured a machine gun.

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The Italian official statement issued on Monday reads:

East of Gorizia the Austrian artillery action previously reported became more intense yesterday and extended from Vertobica to the coast, being particularly violent on San Marco, on Dosso Fatti and east of Fiondar. Italian battalions effectively countered attempted Austrian attacks. On the western slopes of San Marco the Austrians, after completely destroying the Italian new line with their artillery, succeeded in penetrating the advanced line at some points. Italian reinforcements, however, expelled the Austrians into their own positions with severe Austrian losses. The Austrians left 82 prisoners, including three officers, in Italian hands.

ANTIDRAFT MEN  
HELD UNDER BONDSFrank Motchian of Norwood was  
brought before United States Commissioner William A. Hayes in the  
Federal Building today on a charge of  
attempt to dissuade three fellow  
workmen from registering under the  
provisions of the Selective Draft Act.  
He was held for a hearing before the  
Federal Grand Jury on \$10,000 bail  
and in default of surety he was re-  
manded to the East Cambridge jail.

Motchian, who is a Lithuanian and an alien, is alleged to have approached Alfred Desard, Ruel Fulton, and John Foley, all of Norwood, and amenable to registration. Commissioner Hayes pointed out to Motchian that he was charged with violating a section of the penal code of the United States and if found guilty he would be liable to imprisonment.

ELEVATED MEN  
EXEMPTION URGED

Exemption from duty in the armed forces of the United States for employees of street railways is urged today in a statement from Matthew C. Brush, president of the Boston Elevated, in which he points out that their services may be needed for the operation of a public utility.

"A short time ago," says President Brush, "the President of the United States stated: 'To the men who run the railways of the country, whether they be managers or operating employees, let me say that the railways are the arteries of the Nation's life and that upon them rests the immense responsibilities of seeing to it that these arteries suffer no obstructions of any kind, no inefficiency or slackened power.'"

"To the extent that, in the judgment of the United States Government, men engaged in transportation work are essential to the success of the Government in the present war those who are to pass upon the matter of exemption should be informed of the nature of the work being performed by such men."

"In view of the President's message and the very large number of steam railroad passenger trains which have been withdrawn from service in order to facilitate the handling of all kinds of supplies, including coal, manufactured goods and so forth, for the protection of the nation, thereby, in all likelihood, throwing on the street railways a portion of what was formerly steam railroad business, the company believed it proper to recommend to employees that, in registering on June 5, in addition to any personal reason which they might have for requesting exemption, they add the statement, 'Also, insofar as my services may be necessary to the public utility service in which I am employed.'"

NATIONAL WOMEN'S  
TRADE UNION MEETINGSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The sixth biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union has opened here with a parade downtown. More than 100 visiting delegates are in attendance, including Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago, president, and Mme. Gubel De La Ruelle of the Labor Department of France. Mrs. Robins, in her opening address, impressed upon the delegates that women must prepare to take positions in labor after the men go to war.

"Canada, Russia, America and even England should have enfranchised womanhood when this war is over," said Mrs. Robins. "But it is in the industrial and economic field that the world war will mark the most far-reaching transformation in the condition of women. From casual to permanent, from unskilled and unimportant to trained and essential factors in the economic life of the world—this will be the effect of the war in the condition of the working women of the western nations."

At the afternoon session, J. Johansen of San Francisco, an organizer for the National Labor Defense Council, a man, caused a ripple by criticizing President Wilson's policy. He was taken to task by Mme. Ruelle.

ALLIES' CRAFT URGED  
FOR COASTING TRADESpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Suspension of the navigation laws to permit the allies of the United States to put ships in the American coastwise trade will be urged in Congress by the Administration. It is understood.

England and Canada particularly have small craft available for this trade and would greatly relieve the situation brought about by the withdrawal of large American coasters for use in overseas trade.

## WOMEN'S MACHINE-MADE DRESS SHOP

Women's new seed-voile dresses, good enough for a garden party, \$3.85.

(Filene's mail orders filled—third floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER-BOSTON

MALDEN WOMEN  
IN NEW CAMPAIGN  
UPON LIQUOR SIGNS

MALDEN, Mass.—Aroused by the appearance of a liquor advertisement on a billboard in the Edgeworth district of this no-license city, the members of the Malden branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union have secured the aid of Mayor Charles M. Blodgett in their efforts to rid the city of all such advertisements on the grounds that they are obnoxious to the residents of a community which will not tolerate the licensed saloon.

The advertisement now in question is located on a piece of land facing the western division tracks of the Boston & Maine Railroad near the Edgeworth station, and is plainly discernible to passengers of trains passing through the city. Yesterday afternoon, when the matter had been brought to his attention by Mrs. Augustus R. Brigham, president of the Malden branch of the W. C. T. U., Mayor Blodgett, in the company of a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, made a visit to inspect the sign, and work was then begun to ascertain the owners or caretakers of the land upon which it is located. When they are known to the Mayor, he will personally take the matter up with them with the purpose of securing the advertisement's removal.

ELEVATED MEN  
EXEMPTION URGED

Exemption from duty in the armed forces of the United States for employees of street railways is urged today in a statement from Matthew C. Brush, president of the Boston Elevated, in which he points out that their services may be needed for the operation of a public utility.

"A short time ago," says President Brush, "the President of the United States stated: 'To the men who run the railways of the country, whether they be managers or operating employees, let me say that the railways are the arteries of the Nation's life and that upon them rests the immense responsibilities of seeing to it that these arteries suffer no obstructions of any kind, no inefficiency or slackened power.'"

"To the extent that, in the judgment of the United States Government, men engaged in transportation work are essential to the success of the Government in the present war those who are to pass upon the matter of exemption should be informed of the nature of the work being performed by such men."

"In view of the President's message and the very large number of steam railroad passenger trains which have been withdrawn from service in order to facilitate the handling of all kinds of supplies, including coal, manufactured goods and so forth, for the protection of the nation, thereby, in all likelihood, throwing on the street railways a portion of what was formerly steam railroad business, the company believed it proper to recommend to employees that, in registering on June 5, in addition to any personal reason which they might have for requesting exemption, they add the statement, 'Also, insofar as my services may be necessary to the public utility service in which I am employed.'"

## PROGRAM FOR THE "POPS"

Conductor Jacchia began his second week at the Symphony Hall "Pops" last night. His success is one of the pleasing features of the season and the patronage is increasing rapidly. Thursday evening is "request night" with an admirable program to be announced. The program for tonight is as follows:

Overture, "Masaniello." Auber; waltz, "Les Sirenes." Waldeufel; moment musical, Schubert; selection, "Samson and Delilah." Saint-Saens; suite, "Scenes Alsaciennes." Massenet; trumpery, Schumann; introduction to Act III, "Lohengrin." Wagner; second Hungarian rhapsody, Liszt; "The Star Spangled Banner"; overture, "Zampa." Herold; selection, "La Traviata." Verdi; "Auf Wiedersehn." from "The Blue Paradise." Romberg (trumpet solo, Mr. Helm); "Les Toradours." from "Carmen." Bizet.

## WOMEN'S MACHINE-MADE DRESS SHOP

Women's new seed-voile dresses, good enough for a garden party, \$3.85.

(Filene's mail orders filled—third floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER-BOSTON

Women's new seed-voile dresses, good enough for a garden party, \$3.85.

(Filene's mail orders filled—third floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER-BOSTON

Women's new seed-voile dresses, good enough for a garden party, \$3.85.

(Filene's mail orders filled—third floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER-BOSTON

Women's new seed-voile dresses, good enough for a garden party, \$3.85.

(Filene's mail orders filled—third floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER-BOSTON

Women's new seed-voile dresses, good enough for a garden party, \$3.85.



## QUEBEC MEMBER HARD TO GUIDE

Canadian Premier Gives More Time to Leader of Opposition in Order That He May Bring His Team to Terms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
OTTAWA, Ont. — Parliamentary newspapermen are becoming a little weary of the continued catlike watch they are compelled to keep upon the movements of the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, and the leader of the opposition, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to obtain without a moment's loss the result of their daily interviews on the question of the coalition—when that result comes.

Another day has passed, and, at the request of the leader of the much-divided opposition, Sir Robert has granted further time, in order apparently that Sir Wilfrid may whip his recalcitrant team into line, the Quebec member of which would still seem to be the most unruly and difficult of guiding.

It is generally believed that there is but little difference of opinion, if any, between the two leaders, but their respective followers are not observing the rules of follow the leader quite so submissively as might be desired, for some even of Sir Robert's lieutenants do not see quite eye to eye with the Premier.

Quebec would seem to remain the crux of the whole matter, and anti-coalition meetings are still being held. In Montreal last night the Federation of Workmen's Clubs held an anti-coalition meeting which was attended by over 300 persons, and in the course of which the president of the federated clubs, Gideon Martel, remarked that "Citizen" Borden had no mandate to institute conscription, as he had been elected for only five years. The reduction of the cost of living was urged by the various speakers.

In the meantime those who have the best interests of the country and the Empire at heart are still hoping that a solution of the momentary situation will be reached and that a national government will be brought about. But, whatever happens, it may be safely assumed that the Prime Minister will force through his conscription proposals, if all attempts at conciliation fail.

## THOUSANDS IN MASSACHUSETTS REGISTER TODAY

(Continued from page one)

to bear arms. It does not necessarily mean the individuals will be called for military service, and while no general exemptions are allowed by groups, there will be some exemptions to be determined by competent boards in the near future.

Failure to register makes a man liable to imprisonment for one year and compulsory registration. The best possible advice for any man to follow in case there is some doubt about being eligible for the registration is to present himself for registration.

Every man is required by the United States Government to present himself at the election booth in his home precinct for registration before 9 o'clock tonight. He should not go, as in Boston, to City Hall, but to the voting booth in his home precinct. If he does not know the location of the booth, a telephone call to the registrars of voters or a request of a policeman will bring forth the desired information.

Men who are required to register late because of employment will greatly assist the registrars by appearing at the booths at as early an hour as possible. Employers are assisting their employees in fulfilling the requirements of the registration law by giving them extra opportunities, as at the Charlestown Navy Yard, where the employees were given two hours this morning in which to register. The duty to register is unmistakable, and according to the decision of the registrars of Boston any man in line in front of an election booth at the closing hour of 9 o'clock will be registered, as the booths will be kept open to care for them, but those appearing after 9 o'clock will not be registered.

Further indications of the character of the day and its meaning to all the people of the country were seen in the volunteers who offered their services for conducting the registration. An immediate illustration of this volunteer work is found in Boston where 1600 persons are working at 223 voting precincts today without remuneration. In other cities and towns the citizens have come forward in great numbers to do their "bit" on registration day.

In view of the fact that no alien is exempt from registration it has been necessary to have many interpreters at the voting booths to assist the registrars in registering the men who do not speak English. Boston alone has the services of 181 interpreters, and in many of the precincts the registrars themselves are naturalized citizens or the sons of immigrants, so that this phase of the registration work will be expedited.

In performing a solemn duty in registering the individual finds no elaborate system for registration. The registrar asks the name, the age, the home address, the occupation and place of business, whether the individual has had any military experience, whether he claims exemption or not, and places the answer upon the registration card.

On the back of the card the registrar writes down certain physical characteristics, such as the height, whether short, medium or tall, the color of the hair and eyes. The individual

signs his full name at the bottom of the card, all other writing on the card being done by the registrar. The registrar then gives the individual a small blue card showing that the bearer has complied with the requirements of the registration law.

Registration began without the slightest indication of a disturbance in Boston. In Ward 5, considered the largest and most cosmopolitan district of the city, the registration of approximately 10,000 men, many of whom do not speak English, opened very quietly. In the first three precincts 27 patrolmen and two police sergeants were on duty and the registrars were assisted by a number of interpreters.

On behalf of the alien residents, especially the Italians, in Ward 5, it was stated today that they were enthusiastic about the registration and its purpose. Leaders among these residents declared that the United States was joining their native countries in a common cause and the Selective Draft Act, they said, meant to them that the war would be ended at an earlier date than would have been possible otherwise.

Every preliminary step was taken to set the election machinery in full operation this morning for registration. Many persons went to the Boston City Hall for registration, but this should not be done. Every man must register at the voting precinct booth in his home precinct. If he does not know its location, a telephone call to the registrars of voters or a question to a policeman or resident will provide the necessary information.

Members of the Boston Police Department last night took charge of the registration blanks and delivered them to the registrars early this morning. A patrolman is assigned to each booth and the number is increased at many. Deputy United States marshals have also been assigned to duty at the booths. The authorities do not anticipate any disturbances during registration, but if any should occur they are amply prepared to handle the situation and see that there is no interruption to the business of registration.

Orders were received at the Charlestown Navy Yard this morning from the United States Navy Department in Washington to send the name of every man who enlists in the First Naval District to the Governor of his native state so that his name may be taken from the registration rolls, if of eligible age.

Every immigration inspector and interpreter in Boston who was not absolutely required for duty with the immigration department was assigned to registration work. In all about 12 of the immigration officials were engaged in registration work. From the Customs House employees more than 30 were excused from official duties today to assist in the registration work by Edmund Billings, Collector of the Port. These men reported to the registration officials in Boston for assignments.

## Boston Work Proceeds

Election Commission Has Many Interpreters to Facilitate Registration

At the rooms of the Board of Election Commissioners on the first floor of the City Hall Annex there were at 9 o'clock this morning two women and 155 men interpreters. Twenty-four interpreters had been sent out to different precincts before that hour, so that Commissioner Frank Seiberlich, who had this part of the registration work in his care, estimated that 181 interpreters are at work today or already to work.

In addition to the reserve force of interpreters at City Hall Annex is a force of about 25 departmental clerks who are held ready to be sent to any precinct should the call for assistance be made upon the commissioners. The election commissioners estimate that from 1500 to 1600 men and women are working at the task of registering the young men without compensation. Eighty automobiles have been lent the city today at the request of the Boston Committee on Public Safety to hurry the interpreters from City Hall to election precincts when the calls come in, and also to transport extra clerks to the precincts in case of need.

Among the interpreters there are Chinese, Japanese, French, Germans, Italians, Greeks, Albanians, Syrians, Russians, Hebrews, Turks, Hungarians, Austrians, Swedes, Swiss, Norwegians, Danes, Hollanders, Spaniards, Portuguese, Lithuanians and Poles.

There are no men around the polls today as on ordinary election day, no party workers or watchers. The warden is in full charge and the clerks and inspectors do the registering of the young men.

Registration is especially heavy in Roxbury, parts of Dorchester, the North South and West Ends and in East Boston. In many of these precincts the numbers of aliens are very high and the interpreters are kept busy coming and going where their services are required. Everything is being done quietly and seriously. The young men answer the questions, and are advised to depart quickly and quietly, and if any one should talk against registration to them to report that fact to the policeman at the polling place at once.

No ballot boxes are used today. The registration cards are deposited for safe keeping in small boxes. Tonight at 9 o'clock, when the polls close, the election boards will list, count and arrange the cards and the police will bring them to City Hall Annex

and from thence, after the totals are made out, they will be sent to the State House to the Department of Statistics.

## May Continue Till Midnight

Registrars Not Obligated to Stop at 9 if Conditions Warrant Going On

Registration of all serviceable young men under the draft act may continue until midnight tonight or later if the registrars deem it necessary.

This fact was ascertained in the office of the director of military enrollment for Massachusetts, in the State House today, when reports began to come in that some of the registration places were overcrowded and there were indications that the registering would not be finished by 9 o'clock this evening. The original instructions ordered that the registration places be kept open from 7 a. m. until 9 p. m. All the registration cards must be in the office of the enrollment director in this city not later than 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday.

To answer the thousands of questions which are directed daily at the office force of the enrollment director, quarters were established today in the lobby of the House of Representatives in the State House. There six men, in charge of William J. Grundy, assistant to Charles F. Gettemy, enrollment director, were kept busy throughout the day answering questions relating to enrollment.

Inquiries came from all parts of the State and throughout the early part of the day the force was kept busy. Most of the questions came from registrars in small towns regarding aliens and others who thought they were not required to register because of their occupation.

"Although we have inquired persistently," said Mr. Grundy, "we have not found the slightest report of trouble at any of the registration places throughout the State. Everything is ready to stamp out any uprising, however, if such takes place. The young men are doing their duty."

Work will be started Thursday in the High School of Commerce in preparing duplicate copies of the registration cards for the War Department in Washington. Mr. Gettemy has arranged to have 120 typewriters and 120 typists and over 300 clerks. He expects to have the Washington copies ready in five days.

## Aliens Being Registered

Men at Long Wharf and Germans at Gallups Island Included

Aliens residing in the United States are being registered as well as the citizens, and this process included the registration of those held at the immigration station at Long Wharf and the detained Germans on Gallups Island. About 40 of the German seamen held at Gallups Island were found subject to the registration law and they were registered by James Fitzgerald, immigration inspector, who made a special trip to the island for the purpose.

About 150 Negroes from Cape Verde Island, a Portuguese possession off the West Coast of Africa, were registered at the immigration station by William Hartland and John M. McCade, two immigration officials. These Negroes are held on account of their inability to pass the new literacy test, and while the probabilities are that they will be deported, they were registered, nevertheless, in accordance with the provisions of law. Blue cards were not given to the men, but if any of them are eventually landed the cards will be given to them at that time.

Today 105 horsemen arrived in Boston from Liverpool. More than three-fourths of them were subject to registration, and the officials sent them to the Boston City Hall. They had not known of the registration until their arrival. A great many of them are citizens of the United States.

In only one precinct was it definitely known what percentage of the men were claiming exemptions upon registration. In one precinct in Boston out of 146 registration cards but 28 had claimed exemptions. In other precincts it was estimated that about 50 per cent were stating their grounds for exemption.

In many of the precincts amusing incidents were being reported in connection with the registration. In one precinct in Ward 18 an Albanian reported for registration. In answer to the question if he had any dependents he answered that his father and mother were dependent upon him. In answer to the question if he claimed exemption, he replied: "I want to fight now." When given the blue card showing that he had registered he immediately asked the registrar if he could go and enlist in the Army, as he was ready for action.

At a precinct booth in Dorchester one man said that he was born in Germany and had already taken out his first naturalization papers with every intention of becoming a citizen of the United States. To the question of military experience he replied that he had served in the German Navy for more than two years. When asked to state his grounds for claiming exemption he said: "I cannot fight against my two brothers who are now fighting for the Kaiser in the German Army."

At the 1167 voting precincts in Massachusetts where registration is being held today the United States marshal is represented by a deputy. John J. Mitchell, United States marshal in Boston, has announced that these deputies have been instructed to begin to make arrests of any persons eligible for registration who have not registered at 9 o'clock tonight. Every possible precaution has been taken to insure the registration of all men.

Persons who are in Massachusetts today, but are not at their legal residence should go to the city or town clerk and there register under the special provisions covering such registrations. Students at Harvard today

were permitted to go to their homes in Massachusetts if they chose, and those students residing outside the State forwarded their registration cards some days ago. Citizens of the United States in other countries are registering with the United States consuls.

## Disorder at Meeting

New York Crowd Fights Police to Hear Emma Goldman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Eleven arrests were made last night during a disturbance at the close of a meeting of anti-war advocates which was addressed by Emma Goldman. Despite this incident and sporadic anticongression demonstrations in other parts of the city, the authorities did not expect serious trouble at the registration booths today, although they were prepared to meet it. They are supported by the Federal authorities.

The police with some difficulty maintained control of a crowd which, disappointed in not being able to get into a hall where Emma Goldman was to speak last night, tried to break the doors of the already filled edifice. The meeting was arranged by the No-Conscription League and the rush upon the police was made when the doors were locked by order of the fire department.

Nearly 300 patrolmen and detectives were stationed around the building. Police automobiles equipped with searchlights and each carrying two patrolmen armed with rifles patrolled the streets in the neighborhood. Agents of the department of justice were present while companies of the Home Defense League worked with the police. Three regular Army soldiers were stationed at each of the doors leading into the hall.

At various points near the hall impromptu meetings were held, volunteer speakers talking against conscription and militarism. Scattered through the audience in the hall were many Government agents and detectives while stenographers took down everything that was said. In the galleries were many young men in khaki who expressed their disapproval of the speakers.

## Larger Army Possible

General Crowder Says Draft Selection May Be Increased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Judge Advocate-General Crowder of the United States Army has informed the Senate Military Affairs Committee that it is the intention to select 625,000 men from among those who respond to the first call for the new Army.

This is 125,000 more than the 500,000 men originally proposed, the additional men being designed to act as a relief force. He also said it was not the intention at this time to make class exemptions in choosing the soldiers though he emphasized the fact that he was not speaking for President Wilson in this respect.

The committee had under consideration an amendment proposed by Senator Reed to have the selection made in proportion to the number of men of age in each State.

The committee, however, held to the original intent of the measure, which will make the quota of troops selected from each State depend upon total population and not upon the number of those subject to service.

## Governors to Report

Summarized Totals on Registration to Go to Capital

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Summaries of the registration results in general will be received here from the governors of the various states immediately the work of the day is over. Full returns only will be considered and acted upon by the Federal authorities thereafter. Instructions have gone out to all officials to make public only figures for units which are complete, precincts, counties or states, as the case may be.

To this end reports from the precinct registrars will be compiled immediately on the close of registration at 9 p. m. The cards will be examined and the summarized table transmitted by wire to the country or city officials, who will give all detailed information that is needed.

In turn, when all precincts have reported, the sheriffs of the city boards will transmit to the Governors an abstract of these detailed reports, dealing in totals only. Then, when the last county or city has reported, the Governors will make up the final synopsis for the Provost Marshal-General.

## Maine Registration

No Disturbances—Veterans Render Patriotic Service

AUGUSTA, Me.—Civil War veterans, Spanish War veterans and National Guardsmen today turned out to assist in the registration of Maine youths. They gathered about the enrollment precincts and urged the registered men to join the National Guard. Maine's guard units are all below their quota with the exception of four companies.

There were no disturbances up to a late hour and it was estimated that by midnight 69,500 men will have been registered.

## San Francisco Quiet

Parades and Patriotic Demonstrations—Saloons Closed

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Registration day on the Pacific Coast started with a rush to the polls. Double police forces were on guard in the larger cities, though there was no

early indication that they would be necessary.

Parades and patriotic demonstrations were planned in many places. By proclamation of the governors of the coast states, today was a legal holiday. California saloons were practically all closed. Several hundred youths escaped registration by enlisting. San Francisco alone reported about 160 enlistments in all branches of the service yesterday. Vigilance committees had little to do in the early hours today. Extra officers in plain clothes, however, kept a close watch for any attempt to distribute anticongressionist literature.

## Chicago Registration Arrests

CHICAGO, Ill.—Twelve arrests had been made in Chicago in connection with selective service registration before noon today. Two of these were charged with interfering with registration. The others were Negroes, taken off a train and charged with fleeing from the South to evade conscription. One of the white men arrested displayed a poster in his store near a South Side polling place, urging young men not to register. Their names were withheld.

## Antiregistration Attempts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Thousands of antiregistration leaflets, similar in wording and typography to those distributed in other parts of the country, have been scattered in the streets of San Francisco and the Bay cities. One arrest has been made. Attempts were made in Oakland to burn registration booths. Saloons in San Francisco will be closed today. It is expected that about 300,000 will register in California and 60,000 in San Francisco.

## Bonds Sold at Booths

MELROSE, Mass.—Young women members of local civic organizations were in attendance at all the voting booths today, soliciting subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, and making a large number of sales. At every polling place two members of the newly formed local unit of the State Guard were on duty, in uniform and fully armed and accoutered.

## Registration in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Estimates by local officials are that Chicago will register between 225,000 and 230,000 today. A semiholiday is being observed. Schools have been dismissed, and something like 3000 school teachers will be on hand all day to lend their assistance, especially in the wards where there are large numbers of aliens.

## Troops to Prevent Riots

LANSING, Mich.—In reply to an urgent request from Sheriff Newcomb of Marquette county, Governor Sleep-

er today ordered troops sent to Marquette, a mining town 12 miles from Marquette, to prevent I. W. W. anti-draft rioting. According to information in the Governor's office, there has been no violence but the I. W. W. and Socialist anti-draft factions have mobilized and trouble is expected.

## BOSTON Y. M. C. A. OPENS CAMPAIGN

Governor McCall, at the launching of the campaign to raise \$125,000. Boston's share of the \$3,000,000 being raised by the International Y. M. C. A. for the support of association huts in United States military camps at home and abroad, at Tremont Temple last night, enthused the more than 1800 persons present when he announced the determination of the people, "especially in Massachusetts," to have both moral and physical sanitation in the military camps. The other speakers were Bishop William Lawrence, who presided, the Rev. Brewster Eddy, secretary of the American Board, and Guy D. Gold, executive secretary of the Y. M. C. A. war work council. The invocation was by Chaplain David H. Tribou, U. S. N., retired. Twenty-five members of the United States Naval Reserves served as ushers, and instrumental music was furnished by the United States Navy Band at Charlestown Navy Yard.

## BRITISH PASTRY RESTRICTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A new order has been issued by the Food Controller which entirely forbids the making of all light pastries, including muffins, crumpets, tea cakes and all similar articles of food. No ornamented cakes are to be made, nor may any substance be added to the cake after it has been baked. The manufacture of cakes, buns, scones and biscuits is still permitted, but they must contain only certain specified quantities of wheat flour and sugar. In the case of cakes they may contain 30 per cent of wheat flour and 15 per cent of sugar, in the case of buns, the specified allowance is 50 per cent of wheat flour and 10 per cent of sugar, scones may also contain 50 per cent of wheat flour, but no sugar at all is permitted in their composition. The order also rations all shops and places of public refreshment in none of which may a customer be served with more than two ounces of bread and the permitted cakes between the hours of 3 p. m. and 6 p. m. The only exception to this rule is in the case of those public eating places in which no customer is ever charged more than sixpence, including the charge for beverages, for any meal not containing meat, fish or eggs that is served between the hours of 3 p. m. and 6 p. m., providing a notice to that effect is displayed in a prominent position.

## OFFICE ECONOMY PLAN DISCUSSED

War Emergencies Threaten a Shortage in Clerical Forces Which Experts Seek Definite Means of Meeting Promptly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Plans affecting economics in office management to meet the requirements of the war situation were discussed on Monday at a conference between the commercial economy board, Council of National Defense, and a group of credit men and office managers. Elimination of the less essential service in existing office management, and the plan of obtaining understudies to fill the places of men who may be called into the Army or into vital war industries, were two proposals which were discussed at the conference. No definite action was taken at this meeting.

Several of those present reported a shortage in men for clerical and office executive positions, as well as for factory employment. This will make it necessary to give careful study to the problem of preventing disarrangements in office forces as the war progresses. The commercial economy board will consider the question further at a meeting to be held on Wednesday next, and the men present at Monday's meeting will later submit recommendations for the use of the board in its campaign to secure common effort among office managers and credit men all over the country for the solution of the problem. The experience of British commercial houses will be very carefully considered in formulating a program.

## TENNESSEE WOMEN AID REGISTRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—The woman's committee of the Tennessee division of the National Council of Defense, of which Mrs. George W. Denny is chairman, is in receipt of the following message from Dr. Anna Howard Shaw:

"The woman's committee will undertake as woman's service on June 5 to distribute copies of the President's war message to men registering for war service. This plan has the approval of the President and the Secretary of War."

Throughout the State the women are actively cooperating with the National Council of Defense, and they will decorate every man who tenders his services to his country with a red, white and blue badge bearing the words, "I have registered."

### A CHEST of SILVER for the BRIDE

Years of service but enhance its value—usefulness and durability make its purchase an economy.

The above chest contains our Exclusive Priscilla Patterns, extra heavy for the \$130 price. Complete.

Other chests complete as above—Arcadian, \$139; Fairfax, \$138; Old London, \$135

Following is a list of prices of the patterns shown above:

Dozen	Priscilla	Old London	Arcadian	Fairfax	Many Attractive Articles \$1.25 to \$5.00	Priscilla	Old London	Arcadian	Fairfax
Teaspoons, Medium...	17.00	14.50	13.50	17.00	Berry Spoon, Each...	8.00	6.50	7.00	7.50
Teaspoons, Heavy...	21.00	16.50	17.00	20.00	Salt Fork...	5.00	4.50	5.00	5.00
Teaspoons, Ex. Heavy...	25.00	21.00	21.00	26.00	Meat Fork...	5.00	4.50	5.00	5.00
Dessert Spoons...	28.00	23.00	23.00	30.00	Sugar Spoon...	4.50	4.00	4.50	4.50
Table Spoons...	38.00	30.00	30.00	40.00	Cream Ladle...	2.50	2.00	2.50	3.00
Dessert Forks...	28.00	23.00	23.00	30.00	Cucumber Server...	4.50	4.00	4.75	5.00
Table Knives...	42.00	40.00	42.00	40.00	Pie Server...	3.50	4.00	3.50	3.00
Dessert Knives...	29.00	25.00	25.00	30.00	Vegetable Spoon...	10.50	8.00	8.00	10.00
Butter Spreaders...	30.00	24.00	24.00	32.00	Vegetable Fork...	10.50	9.50	7.50	11.50
Bouillon Spoons...	20.00	21.00	23.00	20.00	Streak Set...	6.00	7.50	6.50	6.00
Ice Cream Forks...	20.00	20.00	19.00	15.00	Banban Tong...	2.00	1.50	2.25	2.25
Orster Forks...	16.50	17.00	16.50	15.00	Lemon Fork...	1.50	1.50	1.25	1.25
					Sandwich Tong...	8.50			8.00

## Smith Patterson Co.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELERS

52 Summer Street, Boston.



## BOLTON MAY GET AIRCRAFT CAMP

Tract of 1600 Acres on Plain of Nashua River Valley Considered by War Department as Huge Aviation School Site

A tract of 1600 acres, mostly in the town of Bolton and partly in Lancaster, Mass., is under consideration by the War Department as a large scale training camp for aviators. This site is less than three miles from the infantry and artillery cantonment at Ayer, now being prepared for use beginning Sept. 1 by the New England quota of the new Army to be formed under the selective draft. The site for which the Government agents are negotiating, with the object of establishing a huge aircraft school, is a plain in the Nashua River Valley, running north from the Seven Bridge Road, which is a part of the Boston-Fitchburg turnpike, to a point near the Still River Station on the Boston & Maine Railroad, a distance of about three miles.

With the registration now in force, enlistments have taken on a heavy increase in all branches of the regular service and in the National Guard regiments. The army recruiting office is figuring on sending at least 100 men a day to Ft. Slocum, N. Y., from now on, following yesterday's record batch of 164. The navy recruiting station broke its record yesterday with 50 enlistments. The Marine Corps, which steadily grows more rigid in its standards of selection, took six out of 41 applicants yesterday.

The Fourth Reserve Engineer Regiment, which has about half of its six companies filled, enlisted 30 men yesterday, divided as follows: Company A, Boston & Maine, 5; Company B, Boston & Maine, 5; Company C, Boston & Albany, 6; Company F, New York, New Haven & Hartford, 13.

Of 250 apprentice seamen, enlisted here since the Newport training station became filled and sent temporarily to their homes throughout New England, 122 were yesterday ordered to report here to Lieut. Charles S. Keller for duty.

The Ninth Regiment, M. N. G., is still seeking a few more cooks and blacksmiths. The regiment goes to camp soon, but for several days applications will be considered at the East Army.

Candidates for the second series of officers' training camps have begun to apply at the Northeastern Department in such numbers that specific directions that no application blanks are yet on hand and that no applications will be received before June 15 were issued yesterday.

Col. Beaumont B. Buck, U. S. A., for several years Federal chief of the Bay State National Guard, and since May 1 on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards as director of the militia affairs for the Department of the Northeast, will report to New York at once under orders from the War Department received yesterday. The order leaves Capt. William H. Wilson, C. A. C., as senior officer of militia affairs in the Northeastern Department.

The War Department has officially recognized the First Corps of Cadets, with a rating as an engineers corps. Recruiting is being actively pushed to bring the ranks up to the war strength of 1000. About 200 more men are needed. The corps has been advised that the members will be given several months to perfect themselves in engineering studies, preparatory to examinations, which they must pass to hold their places in the regiment. The War Department will assign several civil engineers as additional officers, and the corps will be commanded by a colonel and lieutenant from the staff of the regular army.

All vessels using the waters of the Boston section of the First Naval District must be licensed, according to a notice today from John T. Nelson, section commander, at the Charlestown Navy Yard. This section includes from Cape Ann to Minot's Ledge. Today's order makes it necessary for all vessels, including United States customs and immigration service boats, to be licensed, although formerly some were exempted.

### Recruits on Parade

Men Enlisting in Ninth Regiment Reviewed by Mayor Curley

About 200 recruits to the Ninth Regiment, M. N. G., headed by their regimental band, paraded through the center of the city this forenoon before starting for the State muster field at Framingham, where they are to drill for six weeks in preparation for the mobilization.

Governor McCall reviewed them from the front steps of the State House. Col. Edward J. Logan came to the executive chamber and escorted the Governor to the steps. Sergeant-at-Arms Thomas F. Pedrick preceded the party, and there were, besides Governor McCall and Colonel Logan, Capt. Frederick Robinson, acting on the Governor's staff, and Councilor Channing Smith.

The recruits were escorted by the Ninth Regiment Band and were under the command of Capt. Charles H. Cole. Their marching showed the effect of good drill and they were applauded for their creditable appearance. They carried their hand baggage, which is to be sent back from Framingham Camp. Opposite the steps, Captain Cole brought the men to position in front of Governor McCall and he delivered an address in a few words, reminding them that they were the first recruits to be reviewed at the State House. He congratulated them on the fact that they were joining a regiment which stands among the highest in honors in the country. At the close of the Governor's address

Captain Cole led them in three cheers for the Governor.

Mayor Curley reviewed the column in front of City Hall, and made a brief address. He said the supreme thought of the United States has always been to be on the side of right. He said the men should go forth today under orders of their Government conscious that their country was right. The Mayor paid a tribute to the brilliant history of the Ninth Regiment and to the men who have volunteered.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

### Using the Professors

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL—"We are patenting inventions at the rate of nearly 50,000 a year, but very few Americans are advancing the sciences at all." This statement by the head of the largest industrial research laboratory in the United States, appearing in a recent issue of the General Electric Review, points to a weakness in our industrial system that demands immediate remedy. The vast possibilities in the scientific laboratories of American universities have been almost untouched. University men of unusual ability in research have been forced to spend most of their time in teaching or administrative duties. If development of these possibilities is to be immediate and substantial, the initiative must come from the industrial concerns that have a direct interest in such work. By means of endowments, scholarships or similar devices, this can easily be done. The University of Wisconsin, in cooperation with a Milwaukee manufacturer, only recently made a start in this direction. The industrial concern supporting such work must not expect to dictate the exact nature of the investigations, nor to monopolize the results.

### Inferior Market Facilities

TOPEKA CAPITAL—"One of the recent reports on the food markets is that of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who wind up their report with some advice as to market organization. From this commission's local investigations it is defective transportation rather than deliberate hold-up of products that is responsible for some startling price advances. The Washington Commissioners' particularize, in such items as 'Car of corn meal, left Indianapolis Feb. 6, arrived Washington March 2. Two hundred cases condensed milk, left Oconomowoc Jan. 16, arrived in Washington March 6,' and others. The Commissioners say: 'There seems to have been an unmistakable failure in transportation facilities for this market during recent months, which has tended to keep the local food supply below normal at times.' It recommends: 'There is urgent need in this country of the organization of a comprehensive marketing machinery that will put the producers' and consumers' communities in trading relations with each other.' Much the same lack was found by the George W. Perkins commission in New York City, which found that the deepest need is marketing machinery. The transportation congestion has been such as to paralyze regular deliveries, but this is gradually being relieved. In all that the Government is doing so vigorously to improve the food situation, little or nothing has been done for better marketing machinery, one of the most deficient industrial and economic organizations in the land.

## LASELL SEMINARY HOLDS GRADUATION

The Rev. S. Parkes Cadman of Brooklyn and chaplain with the New York National Guard at the Mexican border last summer, is the commencement speaker at the graduation exercises of Lasell Seminary in Auburndale, today. Guy Monroe Winslow, principal of the seminary, presents the diplomas to the graduating class following a musical program.

"Singing at the Crow's Nest" is scheduled for this afternoon, closing the exercises for the undergraduates. At this time the seniors, with customary songs and procedure, formally turn over the "Crow's Nest" to the seniors of next year. By this act this year's seniors lose connection with the undergraduate body and become associated with the alumnae. Later in the day a reunion of the alumnae and "old girls" will finish commencement week.

## MARCONI ON VALUE OF WIRELESS IN WAR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WASHINGTON BUREAU  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—In discussing the military value of the wireless telegraph, Senator Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of the wireless and a member of the Italian War Mission now in the United States, said that the greatest development of the wireless was its successful use on warplanes. The invention, he said, had revolutionized military operations and performed valuable service to infantry commands and on submarines. Senator Marconi said that officers in England could detect German field stations at work for the Turkish armies in Palestine.

### FLAG RAISING IS HELD

A crowd of more than 300 persons witnessed a flag raising at the office of the Morgan Memorial, at 81 Shawmut Avenue, at 12:30 today. The flag was bought with the subscriptions from the employees of the Morgan Memorial of which 14 nationalities contributed. Herbert A. Strong, W. C. Pixler, Frank C. Bennett and the Rev. W. M. Gilbert made short addresses. Miss Gertrude Barnard sang the "Star Spangled Banner," accompanied by Claude Germany cornetist, while the flag was unfurled. Over half of the gathering were foreign born citizens, but they cheered as lustily as any American throng.

## CONFEDERATES HEAR PRESIDENT

Mr. Wilson Makes Patriotic Address at Veterans' Reunion in Washington—Rebel Uniform on Floor of Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson made a patriotic address before the soldiers of fifty odd years ago at the reunion of the Confederate Veterans Association, which opened its sessions here today. What is said to be the first occasion that a uniform of the Confederate Army ever appeared on the floor of the United States Senate also took place today. Senator Bankhead of Alabama, who served four years in the Confederate Army, wore his uniform at today's brief session of the Senate in honor of the Confederates' twenty-seventh annual reunion being held at the capital.

Monday the Senate virtually recessed until Friday, but because of the law prohibiting adjournment for more than three consecutive days, a few senators met this noon and adjourned formally until Friday. Senator Bankhead pointed out that little more than half a century ago the very veterans who Wednesday will be reviewed by President Wilson, were hammering the gates of Washington in an effort to sever their relations with the National Government. "Tomorrow," he said, "they will voice in vibrant tones to all the world an indissoluble union of the United States."

A reception will be held this afternoon and the addresses of welcome will be made by James Tanner, former commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., and the response by Col. Robert F. Lee, grandson of the South's chieftain. The Confederate Southern Memorial Association at its opening meeting yesterday was addressed by Ernest G. Baldwin, commander of the Sons of Veterans, who said he hoped "that the same living inspiration and cooperation given by the women of the South to heroes of 61 now may be given to the manhood of the new South, that they may be true to the glorious traditions of their forefathers."

### President Wilson's Speech

"Nation Was Kept United for Great World Purpose"

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"This Nation was kept united for the great world purpose it was meant to serve," President Wilson told the United Confederate Veterans at their convention today. Rebel chiefs greeted the declaration with applause.

"Love of self government and liberty by the North and South was the motive of the Civil War," the President said. "This country must now make self government and liberty safe for mankind." The significance of registration day was brought home when the President emphasized that the duty to serve, and the privilege falls on all alike. "There is something fine about the spirit of volunteering, but bigger is the spirit of obligation," said the President. Commissioner Brownlow, son of a Confederate veteran, declared Washington was proud to be cheered by the hosts in gray. "This is a solemn day in the history of our country," he told the veterans. "Today 10,000,000 are registering for duty under the Stars and Stripes. Two millions of these will go abroad. They will go to fight, not in a European war, as it is called, but they will go to fight in an American war."

"I esteem it a very great pleasure and a real privilege to extend to the men who are attending this reunion very cordial greetings of the Government of the United States," began the President.

"I suppose that as you mix with one another you chiefly find these to be days of memory when your thoughts go back to recall those days of struggle in which your hearts were strained, in which the whole Nation seemed in grapple, and I dare say that you are thrilled as you remember the heroic things that were then done. You were glad to remember that heroic things were done on both sides and that men in those days fought in something like the old spirit of chivalry and gallantry."

"There are many memories of the Civil War that thrill the blood and make them proud to have been one of a race that could produce such bravery and constancy; and yet the world does not live on memories. The world is constantly making its toll some way forward into new and different days and I believe that one of the things that contributes satisfaction to a reunion like this is a well-earned like this, is that this is also a day of oblivion."

"There are some things that we have thankfully buried, and among them are the great passions of division which once threatened to rend this Nation in twain. The passion of admiration we still entertain for the heroic figures of those old days, when the passion of separation is gone—of difference of principle is gone—gone out of our minds, gone out of our hearts; and one of the things that will thrill this country as it reads of this reunion is that it will read also of a rededication on the part of all of us to the great Nation which we serve in common."

"These are days of oblivion as well as of memory, for we are forgetting the things that once held us asunder. Not only that, but they are days of rejoicing, because we now at last see why this great Nation was kept united, for we are beginning to see the great world purpose which it was meant to serve."

"Many men, particularly of your

own generation, have wondered at some of the dealings of Providence, but the wise heart never questions the dealings of Providence, because the great long plan, as it unfolds, has a majesty about it and a definiteness of purpose, an elevation of ideals, which we were incapable of conceiving, and we try to work things out with our own short sight and weak strength. And now that we see ourselves part of a nation, united, powerful, great in spirit and in purpose, we know the great ends which God in his mysterious Providence wrought through our instrumentality because at the heart of the men of the North and of the South there was the same love of self-government and of liberty, and now we are to be an instrument in the hands of God to see that liberty is made secure for mankind."

"At the day of our greatest division there was one common passion amongst us, and that was the passion for human freedom. We did not know that God was working out in his own way the method by which we should best serve human freedom—by making this Nation a great united, indivisible, indestructible instrument in His hands for the accomplishment of these great things."

"As I came along the streets a few minutes ago, my heart was full of the thought that this is registration day. Will you not support me in feeling that there is some significance in this coincidence, that this day, when I come to welcome you to the national capital, is a day when men, young as you are in these old days when you gathered to fight, are now registering their names as evidence of this great idea, that in a democracy the duty to serve and the privilege to serve falls upon all alike? There is something very fine, my fellow citizens, in the spirit of the volunteer, but deeper than the volunteer spirit is the spirit of obligation."

"There is not a man of us who must not hold himself ready to be summoned to the duty of supporting the great Government under which we live. No really thoughtful and patriotic man is jealous of that obligation. No man who really understands the privilege and the dignity of being an American citizen quarrels for a moment with the idea that the Congress of the United States has the right to call upon whom it will to serve the Nation."

"These solemn lines of young men going today all over the Union to the places of registration ought to be a signal to the world, to those who dare flout the dignity and honor and rights of the United States, that all her manhood will flock to that standard under which we all delight to serve, and that he who challenges the rights and principles of the United States challenges the united strength and devotion of a nation."

"There are not many things that one desires about war, my fellow citizens, but you have come through war, you know how you have been chastened by it, and there comes a time when it is good for a Nation to know that it must sacrifice if need be, everything which it professes. We have prospered with a sort of heedless and irresponsible prosperity. Now we are going to lay all our wealth, if necessary, and spend all of our blood, if need be, to show that we were not accumulating that wealth selfishly but were accumulating it for the service of mankind."

"Men all over the world have thought of the United States as a trading and money getting people, whereas, we who have lived at home know the ideals with which the hearts of this people have thrilled; we know the sober convictions which have lain at the basis of our life all the time, and we know the power and devotion which can be spent in heroic ways for the service of those ideals that we have treasured. We have been allowed to become strong in the providence of God that our strength might be used to prove, not our selfishness, but our greatness, and if there is any man here who is thankful in a day like this, I am thankful for the privilege of self-sacrifice, which is the only privilege that lends dignity to the human spirit."

"And so it seems to me that we may regard this as a very happy day, because a day of reunion, a day of noble memories, a day of dedication, a day of the renewal of the spirit which has made America great among the peoples of the world."

## MILK PRODUCERS AIM TO REDUCE THE COST

Reports from milk producers all over New England on the cost of milk production in May are being received by Secretary Richard Pattee of the New England Milk Producers Association. Some have reported a profit, but many others a loss, due principally, they say, to the high cost of grain. Where less grain is used there is a lessened quantity of milk secured.

"We believe war preparations will greatly increase the demand for the products of the dairyman," said Secretary Pattee yesterday. "And it is necessary that there shall be a thorough understanding of the precarious situation of the dairy industry." "The aim of the producers is to reduce costs, rather than to increase prices. It is unnecessary to endeavor to make a scare out of the situation. We aim to have all parties interested know exactly how the matter lies."

### RALLY OF BOY SCOUTS

Arrangements are complete for the third annual rally of the Greater Boston Council of Boy Scouts, in the Harvard Stadium, from 2 to 5 o'clock, Saturday afternoon. More than 5000 scouts will take part and the scout bugle and drum corps and the Harvard band will furnish music. Samuel D. Parker is chairman of the committee on arrangements, which also includes Walter L. Tufts, James C. Irwin, James A. Parker, Hago B. Selkel, E. A. Simpson, Ralph D. Washburn and Ormond E. Loomis.

## DELEGATES ARE NOW GATHERING

Opening of Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Expected to See Nearly All of the 320 Men in Their Seats

Indications are that nearly all of the 320 delegates to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, many of whom are arriving in Boston today, will be in their seats when Governor McCall opens the convention at 11 a. m. tomorrow. There will be a few exceptions caused by necessary absence for the State and by a tie-vote in one of the districts which will have to be settled by the convention itself.

The convention is regarded with much seriousness by the delegates, realizing, as they do, that it concerns the fundamentals of civil and religious liberty in the Commonwealth. While there are marked opinions of a wide variety regarding proposed changes in the Constitution, as well as on the question whether any changes whatever are necessary, there is a firm conviction among the delegates that no amendment should be made that will impair the present constitutional safeguards.

The impression prevails in political circles not only that the delegates who will convene tomorrow are representative of the people of the State but also that the convention will contain the leadership and general qualifications necessary for intelligent deliberation and action on the important work in hand.

Among the leaders will be three former Governors of the Commonwealth, John Q. A. Brackett, John L. Bates and David I. Walsh. Former Governor Bates may be the presiding officer of the convention. Then there are four former attorneys-general, Albert E. Pillsbury, Herbert Parker, Thomas T. Boynton and Dana Malone; a former justice of the State Supreme Court, James M. Morton; a present United States District Attorney, George W. Anderson; a former Lieutenant-Governor, Robert Luce, and two former Mayors of Boston, Edwin U. Curtis and Josiah Quincy.

For assistance in settling the finer points of constitutional law, the convention will have the help of delegates of the experience of Charles F. Choate Jr., Charles Francis Adams and Sherman L. Whipple.

Politically, the progressive and social reform movements which have survived the Progressive Party in Massachusetts, will have representation in Joseph Walker, Matthew Hale, George W. Coleman, Robert A. Dean and other leaders of the "third party." Among Republican leaders besides those already mentioned will be: Louis A. Coolidge, Samuel W. George, Everett C. Benton, Samuel L. Powers, Frank P. Bennett, William R. Davis and David T. Montague.

Democratic leaders include John W. Cummings, Joseph C. Pelletier, Martin M. Lomasney, Sheriff John A. Kellner and former Congressman Joseph P. O'Connell.

The only Socialist member of the Legislature, Representative Charles H. Morrill of Haverhill, will be among the delegates.

Organized labor leaders include Samuel Ross of New Bedford, James T. Moriarty and Dennis D. Driscoll, both of Boston, and Daniel R. Donovan of Springfield.

Among others expected to take a leading part in the convention are Prof. Frederick L. Anderson of Newton, Judge Henry T. Lummus of Lynn, State Tax Commissioner William D. T. Trefry of Marblehead, James A. Lowell of Newton, H. Huestis Newton of Everett, the Rev. J. Franklin Knotts of Somerville and Sanford Bates of Boston.

## NATIONAL WELFARE EXHIBITION IN LEEDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LEEDS, England—A national welfare exhibition was recently held in Leeds at the town hall at which some interesting exhibits were to be seen. Amongst these were two torpedoes and sea mines captured from the Germans and sent to the exhibition by the Admiralty. At the cookery stalls the patriotic housekeeper had an opportunity of obtaining some valuable hints as to how to serve varied and agreeable meals "without infringing the food controller's restrictions." "Ration Meals" have been prepared, and also daily exhibits of dishes of various kinds, some of them meatless, with a view to furnishing the housekeeper with ideas in this direction. Munition workers at work, a model allotment, and a model crèche of the Leeds Day Nurseries were some of the other attractions of the exhibition.

Lectures were given on many different subjects, amongst them being one on "Profitable Beekeeping" by Mr. W. B. Richardson, hon. secretary of the Yorkshire Beekeepers Association. He was introduced by Alderman Wilson, who said that it was impossible to keep bees in places like City Square and expect to get honey. The hives must be placed within three miles of plentiful food, like heather on the moor or the flowers in the suburbs.

Mr. Richardson spoke of the practice of beekeeping being traceable to very early times, and quoted from the Fourth Book of Georgics, in which Virgil speaks of going to the lonely quiet of his apiaries at Naples. He gave several hints to beekeepers, pointing out that when the bees were swarming they were apt to get lost if the hive was moved only a few feet. Orchard owners and gardeners should, he said, have their hives, because of the value of the bees as a fertilizing agency. Fruit grew to perfection if the bees had been working on the blossom. At Selby, where he had his bees,

he had obtained 100 pounds of honey from a hive in one season. People seemed to give up keeping bees because of the ease with which they could obtain sugar. He reminded his audience that until the Sixteenth Century bees provided the wax for the candles, and honey as a sweetener. Of late years England had imported 30,000 pounds of honey annually, and he pointed out that this amount might easily be obtained at home if beekeeping were more generally adopted.

Miss Emily Ford, a member of the Lady Mayoress' Committee described some of the experiences of the communal kitchen scheme in Leeds which has been working for a number of weeks with success. Miss Ford stated that at one of the kitchens they were able to serve 500 dinners a day if required. About five new kitchens were to be started under one supervisor, the cost of opening being about £25 and the weekly expenses totaling about £3. The food controller's scale of rations would be strictly observed. The kitchens were greatly appreciated by the men using them. It was found to be a good plan, she said, to open small kitchens in various districts, because if one did not prove successful it was easy to close it and open another at once in a different place.

## "CLOCHES" IN AN ENGLISH GARDEN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Every one connects French gardening with "cloches" and at the Hallford French Garden which the writer saw in April they were in full evidence. Their dome-shaped tops catch the eye a long way off. It is not so much their shape that arrests the attention, for bell-glasses have long been used in gardens for individual tender plants. It is their numbers that astonish; platoons, battalions, armies of them are seen at a glance covering acres and acres of ground. Like every device in this garden they are all made of one size; each bell is 17 inches in diameter and 15 inches high. The glass is thick and has a bluish tint to lessen the chance of burning by too ardent sun. They weigh about five pounds and are easy to remove and replace as occasion requires. Their chief use was for growing the lettuce which could be produced from August till May, a season during which they were previously scarce and prohibitive in price. But to carry on the incessant heavy supplies that flow from this seven acre garden to the London market, averaging as it does 10 tons a week, single crops cannot be allowed to monopolize any of the ground. This great activity of the soil can only be maintained by a carefully thought out system of interplanting. In cloches that the writer was shown, for instance, in April, were fair sized globular plants, several under each cloche. His idea that they looked like lettuce was confirmed. They had been raised from seed in hotbeds and planted out here, while carrots and cauliflower were sown among them ready to come on as soon as the lettuces were harvested. It is on this plan that the whole garden has been arranged. While one crop was maturing one or two more were coming on, either sown among the first or elsewhere, but destined to be transplanted thither as soon as good culture permitted. And so this tireless cultivation goes on for 12 months of the year, and doubtless the same air of cheerful industry was apparent in April in the Hallford Garden pervades it all the time.

As an occasion requires, their chief use was for growing the lettuce which could be produced from August till May, a season during which they were previously scarce and prohibitive in price. But to carry on the incessant heavy supplies that flow from this seven acre garden to the London market, averaging as it does 10 tons a week, single crops cannot be allowed to monopolize any of the ground. This great activity of the soil can only be maintained by a carefully thought out system of interplanting. In cloches that the writer was shown, for instance, in April, were fair sized globular plants, several under each cloche. His idea that they looked like lettuce was confirmed. They had been raised from seed in hotbeds and planted out here, while carrots and cauliflower were sown among them ready to come on as soon as the lettuces were harvested. It is on this plan that the whole garden has been arranged. While one crop was maturing one or two more were coming on, either sown among the first or elsewhere, but destined to be transplanted thither as soon as good culture permitted. And so this tireless cultivation goes on for 12 months of the year, and doubtless the same air of cheerful industry was apparent in April in the Hallford Garden pervades it all the time.

As an occasion requires, their chief use was for growing the lettuce which could be produced from August till May, a season during which they were previously scarce and prohibitive in price. But to carry on the incessant heavy supplies that flow from this seven acre garden to the London market, averaging as it does 10 tons a week, single crops cannot be allowed to monopolize any of the ground. This great activity of the soil can only be maintained by a carefully thought out system of interplanting. In cloches that the writer was shown, for instance, in April, were fair sized globular plants, several under each cloche. His idea that they looked like lettuce was confirmed. They had been raised from seed in hotbeds and planted out here, while carrots and cauliflower were sown among them ready to come on as soon as the lettuces were harvested. It is on this plan that the whole garden has been arranged. While one crop was maturing one or two more were coming on, either sown among the first or elsewhere, but destined to be transplanted thither as soon as good culture permitted. And so this tireless cultivation goes on for 12 months of the year, and doubtless the same air of cheerful industry was apparent in April in the Hallford Garden pervades it all the time.

As an occasion requires, their chief use was for growing the lettuce which could be produced from August till May, a season during which they were previously scarce and prohibitive in price. But to carry on the incessant heavy supplies that flow from this seven acre garden to the London market, averaging as it does 10 tons a week, single crops cannot be allowed to monopolize any of the ground. This great activity of the soil can only be maintained by a carefully thought out system of interplanting. In cloches that the writer was shown, for instance, in April, were fair sized globular plants, several under each cloche. His idea that they looked like lettuce was confirmed. They had been raised from seed in hotbeds and planted out here, while carrots and cauliflower were sown among them ready to come on as soon as the lettuces were harvested. It is on this plan that the whole garden has been arranged. While one crop was maturing one or two more were coming on, either sown among the first or elsewhere, but destined to be transplanted thither as soon as good culture permitted. And so this tireless cultivation goes on for 12 months of the year, and doubtless the same air of cheerful industry was apparent in April in the Hallford Garden pervades it all the time.

As an occasion requires, their chief use was for growing the lettuce which could be produced from August till May, a season during which they were previously scarce and prohibitive in price. But to carry on the incessant heavy supplies that flow from this seven acre garden to the London market, averaging as it does 10 tons a week, single crops cannot be allowed to monopolize any of the ground. This great activity of the soil can only be maintained by a carefully thought out system of interplanting. In cloches that the writer was shown, for instance, in April, were fair sized globular plants, several under each cloche. His idea that they looked like lettuce was confirmed. They had been raised from seed in hotbeds and planted out here, while carrots and cauliflower were sown among them ready to come on as soon as the lettuces were harvested. It is on this plan that the whole garden has been arranged. While one crop was maturing one or two more were coming on, either sown among the first or elsewhere, but destined to be transplanted thither as soon as good culture permitted. And so this tireless cultivation goes on for 12 months of the year, and doubtless the same air of cheerful industry was apparent in April in the Hallford Garden pervades it all the time.

As an occasion requires, their chief use was for growing the lettuce which could be produced from August till May, a season during which they were previously scarce and prohibitive in price. But to carry on the incessant heavy supplies that flow from this seven acre garden to the London market, averaging as it does 10 tons a week, single crops cannot be allowed to monopolize any of the ground. This great activity of the soil can only be maintained by a carefully thought out system of interplanting. In cloches that the writer was shown, for instance, in April, were fair sized globular plants, several under each cloche. His idea that they looked like lettuce was confirmed. They had been raised from seed in hotbeds and planted out here, while carrots and cauliflower were sown among them ready to come on as soon as the lettuces were harvested. It is on this plan that the whole garden has been arranged. While one crop was maturing one or two more were coming on, either sown among the first or elsewhere, but destined to be transplanted thither as soon as good culture permitted. And so this tireless cultivation goes on for 12 months of the year, and doubtless the same air of cheerful industry was apparent in April in the Hallford Garden pervades it all the time.

As an occasion requires, their chief use was for growing the lettuce which could be produced from August till May, a season during which they were previously scarce and prohibitive in price. But to carry on the incessant heavy supplies that flow from this seven acre garden to the London market, averaging as it does 10 tons a week, single crops cannot be allowed to monopolize any of the ground. This great activity of the soil can only be maintained by a carefully thought out system of interplanting. In cloches that the writer was shown, for instance, in April, were fair sized globular plants, several under each cloche. His idea that they looked like lettuce was confirmed. They had been raised from seed in hotbeds and planted out here, while carrots and cauliflower were sown among them ready to come on as soon as the lettuces were harvested. It is on this plan that the whole garden has been arranged. While one crop was maturing one or two more were coming on, either sown among the first or elsewhere, but destined to be transplanted thither as soon as good culture permitted. And so this tireless cultivation goes on for 12 months of the year, and doubtless the same air of cheerful industry was apparent in April in the Hallford Garden pervades it all the time.

As an occasion requires, their chief use was for growing the lettuce which could be produced from August till May, a season during which they were previously scarce and prohibitive in price. But to carry on the incessant heavy supplies that flow from this seven acre garden to the London market, averaging as it does 10 tons a week, single crops cannot be allowed to monopolize any of the ground. This great activity of the soil can only be maintained by a carefully thought out system of interplanting. In cloches that the writer was shown, for instance, in April, were fair sized globular plants, several under each cloche. His idea that they looked like lettuce was confirmed. They had been raised from seed in hotbeds and planted out here, while carrots and cauliflower were sown among them ready to come on as soon as the lettuces were harvested. It is on this plan that the whole garden has been arranged. While one crop was maturing one or two more were coming on, either sown among the first or elsewhere, but destined to be transplanted thither as soon as good culture permitted. And so this tireless cultivation goes on for 12 months of the year, and doubtless the same air of cheerful industry was apparent in April in the Hallford Garden pervades it all the time.

As an occasion requires, their chief use was for growing the lettuce which could be produced from August till May, a season during which they were previously scarce and prohibitive in price. But to carry on the incessant heavy supplies that flow from this seven acre garden to the London market, averaging as it does 10 tons a week, single crops cannot be allowed to monopolize any of the ground. This great activity of the soil can only be maintained by a carefully thought out system of interplanting. In cloches that the writer was shown, for instance, in April, were fair sized globular plants, several under each cloche. His idea that they looked like lettuce was confirmed. They had been raised from seed in hotbeds and planted out here, while carrots and cauliflower were sown among them ready to come on as soon as the lettuces were harvested. It is on this plan that the whole garden has been arranged. While one crop was maturing one or two more were coming on, either sown among the first or elsewhere, but destined to be transplanted thither as soon as good culture permitted. And so this tireless cultivation goes on for 12 months of the year, and doubtless the same air of cheerful industry was apparent in April in the Hallford Garden pervades it all the time.

As an occasion requires, their chief use was for growing the lettuce which could be produced from August till May, a season during which they were previously scarce and prohibitive in price. But to carry on the incessant heavy supplies that flow from this seven acre garden to the London market, averaging as it does 10 tons a week, single crops cannot be allowed to monopolize any of the ground. This great activity of the soil can only be maintained by a carefully thought out system of interplanting. In cloches that the writer was shown, for instance, in April, were fair sized globular plants, several under each cloche. His idea that they looked like lettuce was confirmed. They had been raised from seed in hotbeds and planted out here, while carrots and cauliflower were sown among them ready to come on as soon as the lettuces were harvested. It is on this plan that the whole garden has been arranged. While one crop was maturing one or two more were coming on, either sown among the first or elsewhere, but destined to be transplanted thither as soon as good culture permitted. And so this tireless cultivation goes on for 12 months of the year, and doubtless the same air of cheerful industry was apparent in April in the Hallford Garden pervades it all the time.

As an occasion requires, their chief use was for growing the lettuce which could be produced from August till May, a season during which they were previously scarce and prohibitive in price. But to carry on the incessant heavy supplies that flow from this seven acre garden to the London market, averaging as it does 10 tons a week, single crops cannot be allowed to monopolize any of the ground. This great activity of the soil can only be maintained by a carefully thought out system of interplanting. In cloches that the writer was shown, for instance, in April, were fair sized globular plants, several under each cloche. His idea that they looked like lettuce was confirmed. They had been raised from seed in hotbeds and planted out here, while carrots and cauliflower were sown among them ready to come on as soon as the lettuces were harvested. It is on this plan that the whole garden has been arranged. While one crop was maturing one or two more were coming on, either sown among the first or elsewhere, but destined to be transplanted thither as soon as good culture permitted. And so this tireless cultivation goes on for 12 months of the year, and doubtless the same air of cheerful industry was apparent in April in the Hallford Garden pervades it all the time.

As an occasion requires, their chief use was for growing the lettuce which could be produced from August till May, a season during which they were previously scarce and prohibitive in price. But to carry on the incessant heavy supplies that flow from this seven acre garden to the London



## TAX MAY STOP LIQUOR MAKING

Senate Committee Adopts Prohibition Measure in War Revenue Bill—Newspaper Advertising Tax Fixed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two prohibition amendments to the war revenue bill have been agreed to by the Senate Finance Committee. So heavy a burden will they place upon the manufacture of distilled spirits that it will be impossible to produce them during the period of the war with Germany. Manufacture of beer, malt liquors and wines, however, will not be affected. The committee also has agreed tentatively against increasing second class postage rates, and favors a 2 per cent tax upon the advertising receipts of newspapers, magazines and other publications. A proposal under consideration is the exemption from the 2 per cent tax of all publishers receiving less than \$2000 annually from advertising.

Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, presented the prohibition amendments. No reference is made to placing an additional tax on distilled spirits in bond, the supply in the United States being sufficient, it is estimated, to last a year or more. The committee further voted to prohibit the importation of distilled spirits produced from cereals, grains or other foodstuffs, excepting for mechanical or experimental uses.

The sale of intoxicants is in no wise interfered by the Gore amendments and "dry" advocates. It is understood, will not interrupt the finance committee action as a signal for them to lessen their efforts in behalf of the real war time prohibition.

"Curtailment of liquor consumption during the war and conservation of foodstuffs used in manufacturing distilled spirits," Chairman Simmons said, "constitute the dual object of the committee in adopting the substitutes for the House rates. Manufacture of alcohol for industrial, mechanical or medicinal purposes will not be affected."

On top of the present tax of \$2.20 per gallon on the liquor a tax of \$20 per bushel (from \$5 to \$9 a gallon) upon all grain, cereal or other foodstuffs used in manufacturing whiskey or other distilled spirits for use as beverages was adopted.

Prohibitive taxes upon distillation of whiskey and other spirits for beverage purposes, with an embargo on importation, were agreed upon. Taxes fixed by the House on beer and wines were left for the time being.

Suspension of beverage production by distilleries and the use of liquor now in bonded warehouses probably would be the effect of the new tax section if enacted into law.

Increased taxes of \$6 per gallon upon molasses, sirups and substitutes used in distillation for beverage purposes were agreed upon. Permits for exportation would be given only for war purposes upon application by a nation at war with Germany.

The committee further approved an amendment prohibiting importation into the United States, Porto Rico and the Philippines of distilled spirits made from any foodstuff except for industrial, mechanical or experimental purposes.

Senator Gore of Oklahoma, proposed the "liquor amendments."

Levi Cooke, counsel for the national distilling interests, says the proposed taxes will result in virtually complete cessation of distillation for beverage purposes. Senator Gore estimates that supplies of distilled spirits now in bonded warehouses would, according to the present rates of consumption, last for between two and three years, thus removing the prospect of serious curtailment of Federal revenues for that period.

Today the committee plans to consider a few questions not yet passed upon, including the wine and beer schedules and documentary stamp taxes. Stamp rates to substitute for the House's manufacturing tax upon patent medicines, perfumes, cosmetics, etc., also remain to be settled.

The committee voted tentatively against increasing second-class postage rates on newspapers, magazines and other publications. A flat 2 per cent tax on advertising receipts was agreed upon. Senator La Follette later presented an amendment exempting certain classes of publications from the advertising tax. Publications receiving less than \$2000 annually from advertising have been proposed for exemption.

## ALLIED OFFENSIVE AS GERMANS SEE IT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—By the middle of April German military critics, who have always maintained that the essential aim of the allied offensive in the West was to break through, were confidently proclaiming that the attempt had failed, and the tension of the preceding weeks had evidently relaxed in consequence. The view taken appears to be that von Hindenburg's great retreat has saved the situation, and left the bulk of the German armies intact to wage an active defensive until such time as the submarine campaign shall have compelled Great Britain to negotiate, and thus to end the war.

The German argument as to the failure of the offensive is illustrated by an article contributed to the Berliner Tageblatt by its new military critic, Baron von Ardenne, and reviewing the progress of the French attack on the Aisne and in Champagne. The measure of the Allies' failure, wrote the German expert, might be gathered

from their recourse to the assertion that no break-through had been intended, and that it was merely a question of holding the German forces, and preventing their employment elsewhere. That the enemy had been in bitter earnest about breaking through was proved, however, he maintained, by numerous orders found on fallen or captured officers. These, he wrote, are specially striking for the fact that they provide for action far within the opposing lines, and for a second advance based on successes that had first to be attained, but whose attainment was more than doubtful from the outset. Troops, however, who are unable to carry out dictatorial orders, naturally fall a prey to discouragement, and will hardly endeavor to repeat the attack with the same verve as that which initially displayed.

A proof of the mistake thus made in the matter of issuing orders is provided, continued Baron von Ardenne, by the record of the employment of the Thirty-second French Corps and two other divisions west of Rheims on April 16. They were to penetrate the German front to a distance of 10 miles, and then to swing round to the east and roll up its wings. These four divisions were unable to fulfill even the first part of the program, and what was more, the Twenty-third French Corps, which was to have already occupied the heights between Aisne and Laon by April 16, is still struggling vainly for them today. The Second division was to push forward from Craonne, which was not yet in their possession, to Mauregny, 10 kilometers to the north. At the end of three days it had been decimated in the course of its advance, and had to be broken up. A further proof, again, of a premature calculation on victory was the formation of special troops for the pursuit (troupes de poursuite), accustomed to forced marches. Now the French attack has everywhere failed, except on the French right, where it is proceeding in full force.

## HUNGARIAN WRITER ON PEACE MOVEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Hungary—An article published by Herr Jaszi in a recent issue of the Vilag throws considerable light on the inner workings of the peace movement set afoot in the Central Empires in response to the Russian revolution. The will for peace must be organized, wrote Herr Jaszi. One section of the new Russian Government is pacifist by conviction, and the other cannot be as warlike as the old régime, for it has always to be on guard against a counterrevolution, which could be effected only under the white flag of peace.

The policy of the Central Powers—supposing the really are animated by the same firm, pure, and honest desire for peace as that of their peoples—can only be to increase the pacifist pressure of the extreme wing of the Russian Government on the bourgeois elements, and to render it more and more irresistible. We must, therefore, accentuate each day our solidarity with Russian Democracy, and demonstrate in the most striking forms that Central Europe has no aggressive aims. We must, and that is easy, revise the war aims of the Central Powers all along the line. With the new Russia there is no longer any need for such territorial guarantees as the detachment of Poland and of the Baltic provinces constituted against conquering Russia. It must be clearly seen, however, that a separate peace must not be expected of the Russian democracy, and especially not one that would be turned against its allies yesterday. On the other hand it must be sure to favor energetically a plan that would secure an honorable peace for the whole of Europe.

For this reason, Herr Jaszi continued, the Dual Monarchy, and Hungary in particular, must not cease to emphasize and prove its desire for an equitable and defensive peace. As, however, it was a question of bringing about, not a separate, but a general peace, and as official declarations might not entirely succeed in penetrating unfalsified into enemy countries, recourse must be had to an additional agency, that of the Socialist Internationale. Socialist circles in Central Europe therefore, wrote Herr Jaszi, must be given the liberty necessary for setting afoot in neutral countries a pacifist propaganda on clear, well-organized, and intelligent lines. In the present military situation this could no longer pass for a sign of weakness, but merely as an expression of our sincere desire to get into contact with liberated Russia. And through Russia we shall get into contact in England, France, and Italy, with those sincerely democratic and popular circles which will regard further fighting as a crime from the moment they learn, through those channels and groups who enjoy their confidence, of Central Europe's desire for peace, and hostility to conquest of any kind.

## ITALIAN VISIT POSTPONED

Visit to Boston of the Italian War Mission is postponed, as a telegram to Mayor Curley last evening from Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, indicated. The Prince of Udine will not be able to come here for some time if at all and the trip of the mission through the South and the Middle West has been temporarily suspended. The Mayor is invited to submit a program for a later visit if one can be arranged.

## APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED

Appointment of John J. Toomey of South Boston as chairman of the Board of Election Commissioners of the city of Boston at a salary of \$4000 a year, and the reappointment of Frank Seiberlich of Jamaica Plain as a commissioner on the board, were confirmed late yesterday by the Civil Service Commission at the State House.

## U. S. TREASURY HEAD IN BOSTON

(Continued from page one)

system, for such a system has superseded volunteering. The raising of money to carry on the war, however, must be by voluntary contributions. Do not hesitate while your sons are going to the registration booths to make essential the support of those men on the field of battle!"

In opening the meeting Mayor Curley, as presiding officer, announced that the City of Boston had subscribed \$300,000 of its treasury funds to the Liberty Loan. Maj. Henry L. Higginson declared that the United States is a large firm with the Government an active partner and that that partner had decided that money was needed. He said that the American people would have to pay for the loan, but on the other hand the loan was an insurance of the best kind for the safety of the country. The meeting opened and closed with the singing of patriotic songs and Faneuil Hall was filled to overflowing.

From Faneuil Hall Secretary McAdoo went to the Boston City Club for luncheon where he met the leaders of the various committees in New England who are seeking to place New England's share of the Liberty Loan with as many subscribers as possible. Governor McCall was the toastmaster at the Boston City Club. At 4:45 o'clock Secretary McAdoo leaves Boston for Detroit where he will speak in the interests of the Liberty Loan.

Secretary McAdoo made a social call on Governor McCall at the State House this afternoon. He was accompanied by Edmund Billings, Collector of the Port of Boston; Charles F. Hamlin, member of the Federal Reserve Board, and Andrew J. Peters, formerly Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury. They remained only a few minutes in private conference with the Governor. Subsequently it was stated that "Liberty Loan" activities were not discussed.

On arrival at the South Station in his special car shortly after 8 o'clock this morning, Secretary McAdoo was met by Alfred L. Aiken, Governor of the Boston Federal Reserve Bank; Frederick L. Curtiss, agent of the Boston Federal Reserve Bank; Charles S. Hamlin, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and Andrew J. Peters, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. They escorted him to the Copley-Plaza, where a conference was held.

## Banks Taking Bonds

Many New England Institutions Report Large Subscriptions

Banks in New England continue to take large blocks of the Liberty Loan bonds. The National Shawmut Bank increased its subscription \$1,593,000 yesterday, giving it a total of \$16,000,000. Fourth National Bank added \$2,041,800 to its total, and the Phoenix National Bank of Hartford ordered \$1,212,000; the Rhode Island Trust, \$200,000; the town of Stoughton, \$60,000; Hudson, \$101,500; Brookline Savings Bank, \$50,000; Chapin National Bank of Springfield, \$100,000. Added subscriptions from Boston include the American Trust Company for \$771,800, the First National Bank for \$783,100, and the Second National Bank for \$621,550. The Hood Rubber Company added a \$40,000 order to its previous subscription for a large block of bonds. The Second National Bank of New Haven subscribed for \$355,350 worth, and the United States Bank of Hartford ordered \$252,600. The Aetna National Bank of Hartford ordered \$1,000,000 in the bonds. Some of the Maine banks which have not previously reported will make their subscriptions this week. An advance order was announced yesterday from the Fidelity Trust Company of Portland for \$128,850, and the Yale National Bank at Hartford asked for a \$200,000 block.

Selectman Ernest B. Dane, chairman of the Brookline Liberty Loan committee, last night announced at a mass meeting in the Brookline Town Hall that residents of that town had subscribed for \$411,900 worth of Liberty bonds.

Word came that 55 per cent of the mill workers at Dover, Me., had subscribed for Liberty bonds following a mass meeting at which they were told about them. Malden lodge of Elks voted a subscription of \$3000 for bonds and the Monotauk tribe of Red Men, at Beverly, voted \$1800.

Mayor Leslie K. Morse of Haverhill, setting an example for the people of that city, where the shoemakers have already formed Liberty Loan clubs and the manufacturers have offered to finance their subscriptions for a year, placed an order for three bonds and is encouraging the subscriptions among the school teachers and city officials. W. C. Duffee subscribed to \$100,000 worth of bonds yesterday, this being a personal subscription, and the Home Savings Bank placed an order for \$200,000.

Cambridge has subscribed \$900,000 to the Liberty Loan, according to Secretary M. A. Seabury. More than half of this amount was taken by banks. Yesterday was the banner day of the campaign. The house-to-house canvass by members of various women's associations showed a distinct gain over any day of last week.

The Gray & Davis Company and the Houghton, Mifflin Company were the largest subscribers yesterday. The former firm took \$100,000 worth, the latter \$50,000. These will be resold to employees. There are now 30 bond salesmen at work in the city.

## Mr. McAdoo in New York

Secretary of Treasury Appeals for Liberty Loan Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Fifteen of the largest banks in this city and their clients have subscribed \$305,000,000 to the Liberty Loan. Last night Secre-

tary of the Treasury McAdoo at two Liberty Loan rallies said that the United States must act without delay unless her task is to be far greater than most people expect. He said that if the war continued a year the Government would need \$10,000,000,000, with only 18 per cent raised by new taxation. He called the Liberty Loan the safest security in the world, and said that no true American would hesitate to subscribe to it.

D. A. R. Urged to Buy Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Daughters of the American Revolution are urged by their president-general, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, to aid the United States in its war for peace by purchasing Liberty bonds.

## GERMAN TOWN AND COUNTRY PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—Perhaps one of the most notable addresses given during the recent Evangelical-Social Congress in Berlin was that delivered by Dr. Koch, a pastor from Upper Hesse, on "Town and Country."

The root of the fatal breach between town and country, he said, according to the report given in the Berliner Tageblatt, went much deeper than a conflict of economic interests, and did not wait to be created by the war. It was really due to a fundamental difference in character. The peasant measured men not by their individuality, but by their capacity for work; the artisan had a feeling for human dignity and human rights. Town and country misunderstood and mistrusted one another. Every fresh requisition order strengthened the grudge cherished by the peasant against the greedy towns, and he would mutter: Now they too will learn what scraping and saving means, and what good the "peasant" is. Unfortunately patriotism was not equal to abolishing this distrust, for in addition to the old breach between town and country there had arisen a second, that between peasant and State. The peasant was withholding his stocks, partly with a view to making money, and partly from an inclination to return to the primitive economic system, thus responding to the influence of the worst side of modern capitalism on the one hand, and attempting to preserve a remnant of the Middle Ages on the other. Country pastors were suffering severely from this state of affairs. The peasant rebelled against the ruthless interference of the State in the old order of things inherited from his fathers, and the result was repeated evasion and transgression of the law. His conception of the State was quite undeveloped. His fatherland was his pasture land. The fatherland of the rest of the community was unknown to him; strictly speaking he was without a country. The modern fatherland idea was to him a mere abstraction, and it was to this abstraction that he was called upon to offer up what had hitherto been his fatherland to him, his farmstead. That was beyond him. To him the State was but a conglomeration of towns, and now he saw them both leagued against him, and himself called upon to submit without protest.

The only remedy, declared Dr. Koch, lay in winning the peasant's confidence, and that must be done by personalizing for him the abstract idea of the State. Why had Hindenburg's appeal had such effect? Because it came from a man of his own race, whom he knew and understood, and who appeared to him worthy of confidence. Dr. Koch had the impression that the mistrust of the peasantry had diminished since the circulation of the Hindenburg letter, and the Kaiser too had awakened a response in the peasant by his peace proposal. It was only striking, living personalities that the peasant could comprehend; abstractions were nothing to him, and the fatherland must therefore be personalized for his benefit. The proclamation of war economy regulations was meaningless in his ears, but the Landrat who went into church, and saw that the peasantry clasped his hand in token of its determination to deliver up its stocks was the right man in the right place. With many such Landrats the town and country problem would be solved at one stroke.

B. & M. MEN ASKED TO CALL OFF STRIKE

A request to dissatisfied station employees of the Boston & Maine Railroad, asking that they rescind the order by which they voted to strike on Thursday, was made today by Henry B. Endicott, chairman of the executive committee of the Public Safety Committee.

This came as a result of an effort to induce Governor McCall and through him the Public Safety Committee to take a hand in settling the differences between the railroad employees and the company.

The matter was put up to Mr. Endicott, who immediately declared that there would be nothing doing unless the men first agreed to remain at work. "Rescind the vote to strike on Thursday, postpone the date of the walkout for three weeks, which will give us a chance to look into the matter, and we will act as arbitrators. Unless the strike order is revoked we must refuse."

FOOD PRODUCTION DEPARTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The president of the Board of Agriculture has appointed Lieut.-Col. E. W. Allen, A. S. C., to be Director of Machinery and Implements in the Food Production Department in the place of Mr. P. L. D. Perry, who has been transferred to the Ministry of Munitions to supervise the manufacture of agricultural machinery required by the department.

## MAIL SMUGGLING PLOT EXPOSED

Three Arrests for Alleged Conspiracy — May Have Sent Information to Germany — Wireless Outfit to Mexico

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Three men were arrested here today on charges of conspiring to send mail containing military information surreptitiously from the United States to Germany through members of Norwegian ship crews. After they had been arraigned before the United States Commissioner, it was intimated that the prisoners had been found connected with the sending to Germany of advance news of the impending arrival in England of the United States destroyer fleet. They were also implicated in the attempt to send a wireless outfit to Mexico for use in sending information to Germany.

Indications were found that a secret mail system was operated both ways between the United States, Germany and Mexico. Several hundred letters were seized, written in English, German and Spanish, and some apparently in code. They are being translated in the expectation that they will reveal all the details of the alleged plot.

The prisoners are Harry F. Perissi and Irving Bonaparte, employed by a German electrical company, and Axel E. Melcher, said to be a naturalized citizen from Sweden. They are charged with conspiring to induce members of the crews of the steamships Bergensfjord and Kristianfjord, both chartered to carry regular United States mails, to take letters and packages from this country destined for Germany, in violation of the law prohibiting competition with the United States mail.

During arraignment of the men, Commissioner Hitchcock said: "These are unusual times, and while the people of our own country did not even know of the departure of our destroyers, it was published four days ahead of their arrival in England in the papers in Berlin, and it is my understanding that the Government has it in mind that this case is part and parcel of the same iniquity." He held the men for examination Wednesday morning.

That others are implicated and that the men under arrest are willing to tell all they know was indicated by counsel for Bonaparte, who said his client was willing to help the Government in every way in his power. Perissi, speaking in his own behalf, said: "I did not start this conspiracy—the mail came to me first from others, and I had nothing to do with the crews of the ships."

It is charged by the Government that the conspiracy began last January and that the mail was sent on May 15. Evidence has been found showing that the men got from supposed principals in the alleged spy plot \$50 for each package sent by their mail system, and that one of them got in all more than \$150 for his work.

A fourth man was detained, but not arrested, pending further investigation of evidence connecting him with the others, particularly in the wireless part of the alleged plot. He is Ferdinand H. Adam, a German citizen, employed by an electrical company here. Evidence has been found indicating that with his help wireless apparatus was assembled and consigned to Veracruz. Part of the outfit, it has been learned, got through, but part was held up in this country. Whether a complete set, capable of communicating with Germany was received by the consignees in Mexico, has not yet been determined.

## Court-Martial Likely

Prisoners in Mail Plot Case May Have Military Trial

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A military court-martial for the men arrested in the mail spy plot in New York, may result if the prisoners are found to be connected by the evidence with the forwarding which reached Berlin regarding the sailing of American destroyers.

If a military trial develops it would be conducted under Article 88 of the Articles of War, which provides that: "Any person who in time of war shall be found lurking or acting as a spy in or about any of the fortifications, posts, quarters or encampments of any of the armies of the United States or elsewhere, shall be tried by a general court-martial or by a military commission, and shall on conviction thereof suffer death."

If charges are made that the men involved actually transmitted or attempted to transmit to Germany information as to the movements of the American destroyers, it was believed they could be turned over to the Army for trial, and in event of conviction, would be condemned to execution, as the clause gives a military court no alternative from that sentence.

Article 29 of the Rules of Land Warfare, United States Army, which are drawn from The Hague and Geneva conventions determining international practice, describes a spy as follows: "A person can only be considered a spy when, acting clandestinely or on false pretenses he obtains or attempts to obtain information in the zone of operations of a belligerent with the intention of communicating it to the hostile party."

## RUSSIAN EXHIBITION IN LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Russian Exhibition being held in the Grafton Galleries at the time of writing was opened by Lord French in the presence of a large number of people. The exhibition has been organized by Lady Muriel Paget on behalf of the Anglo-Russian hospitals in Russia. In a short speech she spoke of the hos-

pital at Petrograd and said she hoped the exhibition would enable people in England to learn more about Russia and that it would give them an opportunity of making some return for the wonderful Russian hospitality. Lord French explained that he had been asked to take the place of the Prime Minister at very short notice. In opening the exhibition, he spoke of the splendid work accomplished by the Anglo-Russian hospitals and said that when he thought of the Russian army, and all it had done, his recollections went back to that anxious time at the beginning of the war in 1914, and the invaluable services rendered by it to the Allies at that difficult period. Although unprepared, that splendid leader of men, the Grand Duke Nicholas, threw his army into the thick of the fighting, and by so doing relieved the pressure on the western front. That great self-sacrificing effort would never be forgotten by the Allies. If the interior conditions of Russia had been equal to the Russian leaders or to the army, they would have seen a different state of things in Eastern Europe today. He was persuaded that the difficulties which a great revolution in time of war could not but throw in the way of the conduct of a campaign would be only temporary. That great nation whose battle cry was freedom would go forward stronger and better and would crush Prussian military domination. That exhibition would enable the British people to study their Russian allies and learn from them; the more they knew of Russia the more they would become convinced of the wonderful possibilities of the real Russia and its people. Russia had not entered the war for self aggrandizement, but for the protection of a weak and kindred nation, and would not hesitate until her task was accomplished.

"The flag is the physical symbol of the nation, of its institutions and of the relation of protection which it holds toward its people. At no time in our history has the flag meant more to us than today. It stands for a democracy embracing not merely our own freedom but the freedom of the world, and its place was never more clearly defined. On this day let us reflect upon the blessings bestowed upon us as a people, the sacrifices made that the flag might be the symbol for the sacred things for which it stands; and resolve to uphold the traditions of the past by the brave and just deeds of the present. May our part in the great world struggle be as pure and lofty as were the ideals of those to whom we owe our flag and our institutions."

## MAYOR TO CUT DOWN INSURANCE POLICIES

Mayor Curley announced last night in a statement he made concerning the city's bonding and insurance business that hereafter no insurance policies will be paid for boilers, automobiles or elevators. The Mayor pointed out that the total amount of premiums paid for such insurance in three years of his administration had been \$6203 on automobiles and \$5680 on elevators and boilers, as against \$3597 and \$1426 for the same items in the last two years of the Fitzgerald administration. "This insurance was continued in my administration as a matter of departmental routine, without suggestion from me," the statement reads. "I assumed it was proper, and asked no opinion from the law department. Evidently my predecessor did not ask an opinion. Since the Finance Commission raised the question, I have learned that the city is not liable to the public, except in a few cases not worth considering, for injuries caused by automobiles, elevators and steam boilers, and I will see that policies against such risks are not renewed."

This does not mean, however, that all the premiums paid represent losses to the city. I am informed that the policies cover damage to the city's automobiles due to collisions, also damage caused by fire or by theft, and that damage to city property caused by boiler explosions is also covered. But I am willing to stop this form of insurance also if the City Council thinks the city should take chances here as it does by not insuring its buildings against fire loss.

"The point which I think will interest the public most is that not one of these automobile, elevator or steam boiler policies has been written by the National Surety Company."

**The J. L. Hudson Co.**  
"Grows with Detroit"  
188-90 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan

**Notes of Interest About Ribbons**

**In the Millinery Line**  
Sport hat bands all ready made up from 35c each to \$1.10.  
Suitable ribbons for this purpose in gros-grains, stripes, orientals, black and whites, dotted, etc., 25c to \$1 the yard.

**Hair Ribbon Specials**  
Satin plaids and stripes, self tones, in soft shades of pink, baby blue and white; just the little touch of color for the white dress, 39c the yard.  
Moires, dependable, crisp and durable, all shades, dark or light, 25c the yard.  
The always pretty Dresdens that every girl dotes upon. In the light shades, 25c the yard.  
Rose, pink, baby blue, black and white stripes, 35c the yard.  
First Floor—Main Building.

**THE HUDSON PIANO STORE**  
THE CHICKERING PIANO of today is the result of the genius and experience of the Chickering family and its loyal employees covering a period of nearly one hundred years.  
It is one of the masterpieces of American industry. The store is proud to offer it to its clientele.  
Hudson Piano Store  
**The J. L. Hudson Co.**  
"Grows with Detroit"  
188-90 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

**Hickey's**  
Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes of Quality for Men, Boys and Girls  
201-203 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

"BUILD FOR THE AGE"  
WITH OUR BUILDING SUPPLIES  
We have the best of all kinds  
Largest Stock, Unequalled Service.  
Insist on Their Use.  
212-214 W. W. BAY  
COAL, COKE, CHARCOAL, WOOD  
"We Heat Detroit!"  
United Fuel & Supply Co., City 3890, Detroit

Groceries, Meats, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables  
212-214 W. W. BAY  
751-753 Woodward Ave., DETROIT, MICH.  
Grand 5, 4, 3 or 2

WORKS OF ART, Pictures, Frames and Art Mirrors, JAMES E. HANNA & BROS., 206-7 David Whitney Bldg., DETROIT.

## FLAG DAY SET FOR JUNE 14 BY THE GOVERNOR

In Proclamation Issued Today Executive Says Stars and Stripes Mean More Than Ever

Governor McCall issued a proclamation today naming June 14 as "Flag Day." In it he points out that the national flag means more today than ever before, as it stands for the "freedom of the world." It reads:

"In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 5 of the resolves of the year 1911, I hereby set apart June 14, 1917, as Flag Day, and make proclamation that the day be properly observed by the schools, the churches and other organizations and the people of the Commonwealth in every way that shall be in keeping with the purposes of the day."

"The flag is the physical symbol of the nation, of its institutions and of the relation of protection which it holds toward its people. At no time in our history has the flag meant more to us than today. It stands for a democracy embracing not merely our own freedom but the freedom of the world, and its place was never more clearly defined. On this day let us reflect upon the blessings bestowed upon us as a people, the sacrifices made that the flag might be the symbol for the sacred things for which it stands; and resolve to uphold the traditions of the past by the brave and just deeds of the present. May our part in the great world struggle be as pure and lofty as were the ideals of those to whom we owe our flag and our institutions."

"I recommend that the schools start seriously upon the work of teaching the scholars the duty of citizenship in the broad meaning of the word, to the end that a more wholesome respect shall be had for the flag and that for which it stands."

## B'RITH ABRAHAM TO HOLD ELECTION

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Samuel Kalesky of Boston is a candidate for second deputy grand master at the convention of the Independent Order of B'rith Abraham, in session here. Julius Freidenberg of Boston is a candidate for chairman of the committee on law. They will be elected today, it is expected, without opposition. The entire Massachusetts delegation was in favor of former Judge Leon Sanders of New York for reelection as grand master. He withdrew his candidacy, however, and the Massachusetts support went to Solomon Schelensky of New York.

The convention adopted resolutions congratulating the Russian people and the new Provisional Government on their stride toward freedom and democracy, and commending the liberal treatment accorded the Jews in Russia since the political upheaval occurred.

The order renewed its allegiance to the "holy cause of Zion" and pledged the Zionist organization support for any plan for the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine. The resolutions commented upon the official interest displayed by several large European nations in the Zionist program for the settlement of the Jewish people.

The convention unanimously adopted a resolution pledging \$25,000 to the fund of \$10,000,000 being raised in this country for the relief of Jewish victims of the war abroad.

**Victor Records**  
Vast stock. First floor salesrooms. Glad to play selections over. Phone orders (Cherry 3600) promptly delivered.  
37 sound proof demonstrating rooms. No waiting.  
**GRINNELL BROS.**  
34 STORES. HEADQUARTERS  
243-247 Woodward Ave., DETROIT

**HUGH CONNOLLY**  
Diamonds, Watches and Rich Jewelry  
Hodges Bldg., Cor. State and Griswold Sts. Main 2180  
**Pringle Furniture Company**  
FURNITURE, CARPETS, RUGS, LINOLEUM, PICTURES, FRAMES  
119-121 Grand Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

BROS'S—French Dyers, Cleaners, Est. 1861. Faded carpets, rugs, drapes, plans, garments dyed made shades. Gowns, gloves, suitcases, clothing dry cleaned. Write for prices, etc. Works: 694-986 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. Phone Grand 4208.

Call Cherry 4130  
F. N. BLAND FRUITING CO.  
70 Larned Street, West, Detroit, Mich.



## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

WASHINGTON SQ.  
PLAYERS START  
SUMMER SEASON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

Washington Square Players present "Farish," by August Strindberg, "Another Way Out," by Lawrence Langner, and "Pilot and Playwrights," by Edward Massey; the casts remaining practically the same as when the latter two pieces were presented earlier in the season at the Comedy Theater, New York City; and Arthur E. Hohl and Ralph Roeder playing the Strindberg piece; evening of May 28, 1917.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Strindberg piece is new to these players and New York. It is worthy, yet full of thought, undramatic yet startling when the off-stage gods of thunder roar. The thunder accompanies the stories told by an archaeologist and an American traveler in a lonely farmhouse in Sweden. From the first the latter is cringing, frightened, abject. His story is therefore not unexpected. It tells how he committed forgery in an unguarded moment, against his better impulse, and how he served a prison term for the deed.

Its telling causes the archaeologist to reveal the fact that he himself committed what the world calls a crime once. He killed a man, but by accident only; and he therefore attempts to justify himself as guiltless. Unlike the weaker man, he never served time for his crime, and this urges the forger to demand a share of the gold the archaeologist has dug up. This share, he argues, is his by right, for he has the archaeologist ever paid for his crime? Thus the latter discovers that the forger has stolen the explanation of his fall from a book on criminology, and the weaker man, proved better than a common thief, shuffles out and away.

All this is interesting enough, and affords the audience an excellent opportunity to make themselves think. For you have to keep close to the trend of the conversation to appreciate the character contrast Strindberg is working out. Mr. Hohl and Mr. Roeder read their lines with the requisite intelligence, and Mr. Roeder is especially successful in registering the shiftness of the traveler's character.

The other two pieces are repetitions from former bills. Mr. Massey's burlesque of Broadway drama, even upon a third inspection, loses none of its laughable appeal. It is close to the best these players have done this season.

## LONDON NOTES

By the theatrical correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England (May 3).—At the Ambassadors, the new revue "£150" was duly presented last Monday night. The title was intended to satisfy the authorities and the audience that strict economy was the order of the night, and while admission was made that since the title was given a few extra pounds had been expended on an additional scene, the audience could still be satisfied that their impulse of patriotism need not be disturbed. The scenery and dresses were entirely adequate, and while lavish extravagance has been the rule for so long where revue is concerned, there was evident proof that the new order may be happily adopted. "£150" which is divided into two parts, dragged a good deal at first, but the second half made ample amends. M. Leon Morton scored on every count, and whether as a Chinese author of revue, as a Scotch soldier, as a fisherman, as a commissionaire, or as "Uncle Sam" in the "Rag Time Yankee Army," was the life of the production. Mr. Walter Hackett, the author, who set the scene first in Baghdad, was happier when he tired of melodrama and his fun about the world, the war, the "godmother," the woman worker, the sale of alcohol, the annexing of sugar, the commandeering of houses, and the sweetshop, made excellent entertainment. Miss Daisy Burrell, Mr. Alec Clunes, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. Rubie Welch and Miss Madeleine Choleville, contributed to the general success of the production.

Mr. Seymour Hicks was most fortunate in his revival of "La Belle Aventure" under the title of "Good News" last night. Miss Eilaine Terriss was as happy as before as the heroine. Mr. Ben Webster, wearing the French gray uniform of the "poult," supported her, and Miss Mary Rorke was once more the masterful grandmother, "cruel only to be kind." Mr. Seymour Hicks was a delightful funny as the bridegroom, and if a first night's applause is to herald the success of the revival, no new play will be wanted at the Princess Theater for a long time.

All players will be glad to learn that Miss Gladys Cooper is now able to start work again, and her partnership with Mr. Frank Curzon will be inaugurated at the Playhouse on Wednesday evening next, when Mr. Cyril Harcourt's play, "Wanted a Husband," will be seen for the first time in London. Miss Cooper is to play the part of Mabel Vere, taken in America by Miss Mary Temple. Mabel Vere is a novel writer, and in search for new material, advertises for a husband, little thinking that trouble as well as "copy" may come of this. The last also weighs heavily in the balance of disaster, that she happens to be engaged already. Mr. Malcolm Cherry is to play the part of Capt. Noel Corcoran, and Mr. Ernest Hendrie his butler Adams, who by a freak of fate are both attracted by the advertisement for "a clean, attractive bachelor of artistic tastes and intelligence." To Mr. Henry Wenman has been allotted the role of Jacob Flood, and Mr. H. R. Hignett will appear as Gerald Wainwright, Mabel Vere's fiancé.

HENRY MILLER IN  
NEW DOMESTIC PLAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

"The Better Understanding," comedy drama by A. E. Thomas and Clayton Hamilton, presented by Henry Miller for the first time anywhere, evening of May 21, 1917, at the Columbia Theater, San Francisco. The cast: Henry Miller, Philip Gibbs, Cyril Keightley, George Foster, Francis Byrne, The Rev. Dr. James Manning, James T. Galloway, Grace Newton, Julia Dean, Kate Elliott, Lucille Watson, Milly, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, Mary, Peggy Dale.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Henry Miller and his company were cordially welcomed at the opening performance as Mr. Miller has developed a considerable following during his many summer seasons in this city.

The story of "The Better Understanding" is based on the familiar story of the results of a preoccupied husband's unconscious neglect of his wife, another man replacing him in her affections. The favorable reception of the play depends largely upon the taste and skill of the authors and the talent and charm of the players. While there are many tense situations and much emotional acting, restraint and wholesomeness of handling characterize the whole production.

Mr. Miller plays John Newton, the busy and successful lawyer; Julia Dean is Grace Newton, the wife who believes herself neglected, and Cyril Keightley plays Gibbs, the trusted friend of the family. Despite the nature of the part of the last-named character there is no real villain in the play. The outcome of the whole thing, that the gradually dawning light of "the better understanding" reveals some of the landmarks of a saner human existence and restores the normal relations of all concerned.

Following "The Better Understanding" Mr. Miller will present "Come Out of the Kitchen" with Ruth Cartwright, it having been in San Francisco that this play was given its first performance, last summer. Other plays to be given during the Henry Miller season are "The New York Idea," with Ruth Cartwright; "A Bit of Love" by John Galsworthy; and "Anthony in Wonderland," by Monckton Hoff.

Mr. Alfred Butt has secured an American success in a new musical play called "Pom-pom," produced in New York a year ago.

Mr. Bernard Hisen hopes to present the new play he has acquired from Mr. Earl Derr Biggers, the American author, about the end of the month. The piece when played at the Longacre Theater, New York, was called "Inside the Lines" and may be renamed before production here. The scene is laid in one of England's famous fortresses, and the theme is England's future after the war. A strong cast will be engaged.

Miss Mary Anderson is to appear for an extra week at Galatea at the Coliseum, therefore W. S. Gilbert's play will be seen there until May 12.

In Mr. H. B. Irving's presentation of "Hamlet" recently, the character of Hamlet was shorn of much by the changes made in the new version. The character drawn by Shakespeare lacked action. Hamlet was a dreamer, a poet, a philosopher, got outside the situation to discuss it, and by his philosophy was great, and great to others, not by his actions, which were quite unremarkable. Mr. Irving's Hamlet was a poet in spite of himself, striving to be a man and a murderer, yet always the man of letters, the poet's mind uppermost, the philosopher in the chair. Was Hamlet the man of action when with his sword ready he could slay the king? Could a dramatist who intended his play to be a play of action let his hero bide the time for the event, because, to the poet's mind, the time was unripe—his victim would be too fit for heaven if killed upon his knees? The play does not live by its action, but by the actors, and by the compelling force of the deep humanity of the chief actor in the scenes.

Goethe once declared that in Hamlet Shakespeare "represents the effects of a great action laid upon a soul unfit for the performance of it." And yet Mr. Irving's Hamlet was a thing of beauty in odd flashes, and would have been greater far if all the poet had been left in, and all the man of letters. The struggle with himself to do the deed would have been better understood. And so Polonius, who became almost a figure of fun in Mr. Holman Clarke's hands, lost the moving lines of advice to his son. Had Shakespeare no reason then for writing them? Would he of all dramatists have let the scene stand still unless he saw the need to give his character more dignity, more standing? Miss Gertrude Elliott gave a fine performance in the mad scene; the earlier scenes might have been less strenuously played. The scenery and the setting gave all that could be desired. The orchestra, in the first act, notably in the scene with Hamlet and the Ghost, could have been dispensed with, with advantage. Mr. Irving was called again and again. The reading of the part was an altogether fine one, and it was a great performance. The contention is merely on the point of what Shakespeare meant, and he never intended to sacrifice the man as he saw him, for the plot as Saxo Grammaticus wrote it.

## THE PRESS AGENT'S WHOLE DUTY

A certain eccentric comedian, while in Boston this season, played to a \$740 house one holiday afternoon. All but \$20 of this sale was in advance, as weather conditions were such that most people preferred to remain indoors unless they had definitely arranged to go out. For the evening performance the house was sold out. The comedian passed at most a dozen persons on his journey from hotel to theater. On reaching his dressing room he sent for the company's publicity man, and complained that he had not done his work properly. "This evening the tickets are in the people's pockets, but this afternoon the tickets remain in the box office and the money in the people's pockets. I should like an explanation!" The press agent walked sadly away, murmuring, "If I could explain how to get all the tickets for every performance of any play out of the box office into people's pockets, and their money into the box office, K. & E. would pay me a million a year. That's all there is to the theatrical business."

HENRY MILLER IN  
NEW DOMESTIC PLAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

"The Better Understanding," comedy drama by A. E. Thomas and Clayton Hamilton, presented by Henry Miller for the first time anywhere, evening of May 21, 1917, at the Columbia Theater, San Francisco. The cast: Henry Miller, Philip Gibbs, Cyril Keightley, George Foster, Francis Byrne, The Rev. Dr. James Manning, James T. Galloway, Grace Newton, Julia Dean, Kate Elliott, Lucille Watson, Milly, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, Mary, Peggy Dale.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Henry Miller and his company were cordially welcomed at the opening performance as Mr. Miller has developed a considerable following during his many summer seasons in this city.

The story of "The Better Understanding" is based on the familiar story of the results of a preoccupied husband's unconscious neglect of his wife, another man replacing him in her affections. The favorable reception of the play depends largely upon the taste and skill of the authors and the talent and charm of the players. While there are many tense situations and much emotional acting, restraint and wholesomeness of handling characterize the whole production.

Mr. Miller plays John Newton, the busy and successful lawyer; Julia Dean is Grace Newton, the wife who believes herself neglected, and Cyril Keightley plays Gibbs, the trusted friend of the family. Despite the nature of the part of the last-named character there is no real villain in the play. The outcome of the whole thing, that the gradually dawning light of "the better understanding" reveals some of the landmarks of a saner human existence and restores the normal relations of all concerned.

Following "The Better Understanding" Mr. Miller will present "Come Out of the Kitchen" with Ruth Cartwright, it having been in San Francisco that this play was given its first performance, last summer. Other plays to be given during the Henry Miller season are "The New York Idea," with Ruth Cartwright; "A Bit of Love" by John Galsworthy; and "Anthony in Wonderland," by Monckton Hoff.

## NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the Comedy Theater Monday afternoon Mme. Yorska gave the first New York production of "Jenny," a four-act drama by Algernon Boysen, for the benefit of the Actors' Fund. Mr. Boysen is an American who was wounded while doing aviation service in France. Thursday night the first of the summer shows will appear, bringing Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue, Leon Errol, William Rock, Frances White, Irene Erdoni and Helen Bond in a revue called "Hitchy-Koo," by E. Ray Goetz, Glen MacDonough and Harry Gratant. A Washington Post and Harry Brown Jr. of the Comstock musical comedy forces are opening a stock season at Hurtig & Seamon's new theater in West One Hundred Twenty-fifth Street, offering tonight "Mile-a-Minute Kendall," the Owen Davis play which stayed on Broadway awhile early in the season. William Faversham's production of Shaw's "Getting Married" is at the Standard Theater this week.

The Shuberts announce more numerous activities this spring than in any corresponding period in recent years. At the Princess Theater, Chicago, they are presenting Frank Keenan in "The Pawn," a drama of international intrigue and diplomacy, by Joseph Noel and Azelle M. Aldrich. Play will be offered in New York early in the fall. At the Belasco Theater, Washington, Winthrop Ames is presenting William J. Hurlbut's new comedy, "Saturday Morning," with Ruth Maycliffe in the leading role. Another new attraction which recently played at the Belasco and is now being booked at other Shubert playhouses is "Dollars and Sense," a comedy by and with Alan Brooks. Wilton Lackaye will be presented in Abraham Schommer's "The Inner Man." Eugene Walter's "The Assassin" was presented in Poughkeepsie May 30, with George Probert and Fania Marinoff in the leading roles, and is now touring a few cities preparatory to production in New York August 1. "The Beautiful Unknown," will be presented at Shubert theater in New York early in June, with a cast which includes Frances Demaree, Vivienne Segal, Charles Purcell, Charles Judels, Charles McNaughton and others.

"The Masquerader" will be an early fall attraction in New York. "The Eyes of Youth," a play by Charles Guernon, recently tried out in Newark, will be presented on Broadway in September. Other new productions to be presented in New York include "The Melting of Molly," and "The Woman Thou Gavest Me." In addition, John Craig will present, in conjunction with Lee Shubert, the new Harvard prize play, "The Year of the Tiger," and "Mr. Jubilee Drax," an English detective play.

Indications of the early establishment of a mutual contract along the lines striven for by the Actors Equity Association seem to presage what may as well be called an era of good feeling between managers and players. The actors believe the managers have come to see that the demand for an equitable contract has not been a selfish but a just one; and such a contract is already in use in some instances. Whatever form of contract the arbitration board adopts, its benefits, it is believed, will be extended to

SCENIC CUSTOMS  
OF U. S. COLONIAL  
THEATERS TOLD

Dependence Was Placed on  
Stock Wings and Flats Adjusted by Visible Stage Hands

In the course of his research into theatrical conditions of the closing years of the Eighteenth Century in the United States, while preparing designs for the settings for the revival of "The Contrast," under the auspices of the Drama League of Boston, Frank Chouteau Brown gathered a good deal of data which he placed at the disposal of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Brown found that the early Colonial players, like those of today, carried their own scenery. But as the stages of those days were not only bare of scenic equipment, but also of any machinery of stage effect, such as the theater has known since buildings were especially erected for the purpose of giving theatrical performances, the stage scenery of 1790 was of the crudest sort.

For transportation purposes the stage cloths were rolled up. The first wings were probably hung from the sides of the stage. The early playhouses being arranged in old barns, warehouses and church buildings, there was no provision for a scene loft above the stage, and consequently any drops that were to be gotten out of the way had to be rolled up from the bottom—in the same way that some theater curtains were rolled up within the easy memory of many theatergoers of today. Once a theater became the permanent home of a company, however, it was evidently customary to build a framework on which the side wings were stretched, and the ceiling over the stage was arranged with a series of grooves in which these wings, or flats as they are still sometimes called, could be shoved back and forth on to the stage from the sides of the theater.

The wings at the sides of the stage were, however, practically permanent; and were rarely changed, no matter how much they were at variance with the background in character, color or design. The interior scenes placed on the stage were not boxed in or inclosed on the sides as in a real room, as is the custom today. The wings were set "on and off" the stage at the sides, parallel with the back scene and the proscenium wall, and the actors invariably made their entrances and exits through or between these wings, thus originating the old stage directions which are still in use—"first entrance," "second entrance," "third entrance," etc.—meaning the first space between the wings, the second space between the wings, etc. The wings were usually set four to six feet apart.

The "interior sets" were generally composed of "flats"—the wings at the sides, even the backing or rear wall of the scene being painted on sliding frames that could be closed in or drawn off by stage hands standing in the wings. When a front scene was called for it could easily be formed by shutting off the rear part of the stage by shoving two flats together in the second or third grooves, a much easier proceeding than rolling down a cloth from above.

Because of the difficulty in manipulating the lights these changes of scenery were made openly with no thought of the way the "illusion" of the story was broken. Indeed, these changes were accepted as one of the conventions of stage presentation, and were accomplished without lowering the front curtain. Nor were the stage hands particularly careful to conceal themselves from the audience during the changes, since they were also called on in the course of their duties to change the arrangement of the furniture in full view of the audience, or add or take away a few necessary properties. With the coming of electricity it became possible to make all these alterations in the scene during "dark changes," and since then the visible stage hands have been known no more except in Elizabethan revivals and the quasi-Chinese play "The Yellow Jacket," which had as one of its most amusing features a property man who was supposed to be invisible to the audience.

The painting of the scenery used in the early American theater was, of course, generally crude. The perspectives were often naively faulty, and it was the custom to paint a considerable part of the furniture of the rooms upon the background, especially in the shallow scenes placed down near the footlights. The interior room designs were, nevertheless, essentially refined in character, because the painters of that time were familiar with the good architectural examples provided by the then well-known "Building Handbooks," and hence followed the same excellent models that were employed by the early builders to produce what we now call Colonial architecture. Much of the scenery was painted in tones lighter than their true values, so as to conserve and diffuse the weak lighting, especially in scenes that were intended to be brilliant and important social interiors.

The lighting appliances available in the early theater were also, of course, very crude. It was first generally the custom to use candles for the footlights, which made it necessary occasionally to trim the wicks in order to keep the light burning at its highest amount of illumination—and while an attempt may generally have been made to trim the wicks between the scenes, probably it occasioned no comment if the diminution of the lighting made it necessary for the light man to make his round of the footlights during the progress of the action upon the stage.

In addition in the more important scenes, candelabra were occasionally suspended from above, and sperm oil

SCENIC CUSTOMS  
OF U. S. COLONIAL  
THEATERS TOLD

Dependence Was Placed on  
Stock Wings and Flats Adjusted by Visible Stage Hands

In the course of his research into theatrical conditions of the closing years of the Eighteenth Century in the United States, while preparing designs for the settings for the revival of "The Contrast," under the auspices of the Drama League of Boston, Frank Chouteau Brown gathered a good deal of data which he placed at the disposal of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Brown found that the early Colonial players, like those of today, carried their own scenery. But as the stages of those days were not only bare of scenic equipment, but also of any machinery of stage effect, such as the theater has known since buildings were especially erected for the purpose of giving theatrical performances, the stage scenery of 1790 was of the crudest sort.

For transportation purposes the stage cloths were rolled up. The first wings were probably hung from the sides of the stage. The early playhouses being arranged in old barns, warehouses and church buildings, there was no provision for a scene loft above the stage, and consequently any drops that were to be gotten out of the way had to be rolled up from the bottom—in the same way that some theater curtains were rolled up within the easy memory of many theatergoers of today. Once a theater became the permanent home of a company, however, it was evidently customary to build a framework on which the side wings were stretched, and the ceiling over the stage was arranged with a series of grooves in which these wings, or flats as they are still sometimes called, could be shoved back and forth on to the stage from the sides of the theater.

The wings at the sides of the stage were, however, practically permanent; and were rarely changed, no matter how much they were at variance with the background in character, color or design. The interior scenes placed on the stage were not boxed in or inclosed on the sides as in a real room, as is the custom today. The wings were set "on and off" the stage at the sides, parallel with the back scene and the proscenium wall, and the actors invariably made their entrances and exits through or between these wings, thus originating the old stage directions which are still in use—"first entrance," "second entrance," "third entrance," etc.—meaning the first space between the wings, the second space between the wings, etc. The wings were usually set four to six feet apart.

The "interior sets" were generally composed of "flats"—the wings at the sides, even the backing or rear wall of the scene being painted on sliding frames that could be closed in or drawn off by stage hands standing in the wings. When a front scene was called for it could easily be formed by shutting off the rear part of the stage by shoving two flats together in the second or third grooves, a much easier proceeding than rolling down a cloth from above.

Because of the difficulty in manipulating the lights these changes of scenery were made openly with no thought of the way the "illusion" of the story was broken. Indeed, these changes were accepted as one of the conventions of stage presentation, and were accomplished without lowering the front curtain. Nor were the stage hands particularly careful to conceal themselves from the audience during the changes, since they were also called on in the course of their duties to change the arrangement of the furniture in full view of the audience, or add or take away a few necessary properties. With the coming of electricity it became possible to make all these alterations in the scene during "dark changes," and since then the visible stage hands have been known no more except in Elizabethan revivals and the quasi-Chinese play "The Yellow Jacket," which had as one of its most amusing features a property man who was supposed to be invisible to the audience.

The painting of the scenery used in the early American theater was, of course, generally crude. The perspectives were often naively faulty, and it was the custom to paint a considerable part of the furniture of the rooms upon the background, especially in the shallow scenes placed down near the footlights. The interior room designs were, nevertheless, essentially refined in character, because the painters of that time were familiar with the good architectural examples provided by the then well-known "Building Handbooks," and hence followed the same excellent models that were employed by the early builders to produce what we now call Colonial architecture. Much of the scenery was painted in tones lighter than their true values, so as to conserve and diffuse the weak lighting, especially in scenes that were intended to be brilliant and important social interiors.

The lighting appliances available in the early theater were also, of course, very crude. It was first generally the custom to use candles for the footlights, which made it necessary occasionally to trim the wicks in order to keep the light burning at its highest amount of illumination—and while an attempt may generally have been made to trim the wicks between the scenes, probably it occasioned no comment if the diminution of the lighting made it necessary for the light man to make his round of the footlights during the progress of the action upon the stage.

In addition in the more important scenes, candelabra were occasionally suspended from above, and sperm oil

MOTION PICTURE  
PLAYS OF BETTER  
QUALITY A NEED

In Scenario Is Placed Hope for  
Higher Artistic Standard of  
This Growing Amusement

Any criticism of the moving picture situation and censorship is applicable in more or less degree to all countries. Broadly speaking, there would seem to be a general lack of art in production and an excess of rigidity in censorship. To take the lack of artistic production first—and by artistic, nothing more terrifying is meant than a common-sense knowledge of the fitness of things. There are marvels of photography, wonders of skill and daring, and much good acting, but most of the plays are rubbish of the most arid kind, probably because the cost of the players plus the cost of production leaves little to be spent on the play. This situation has communicated itself to the public to such an extent that the player has become the entire attraction, and it is a sorrowful fact that a well-balanced and excellent company in a story by a great author may play to a half empty house, while across the way crowds will jostle to see some bright and particular star coruscate through a story as empty as the proverbial potsherd of probability and full only of anachronisms.

CLEANER FILM  
DEMAND FELT  
BY PRODUCERS

A significant change is taking place in at least a portion of the publicity of the motion picture industry these days, a change that mirrors, as all advertising must, the shifting demands of the public. Where practically all motion picture advertising was not long ago given to such adjectives as "daring," "lurid," "audacious," promise is now often made that the film will be "clean," "wholesome," "for all the family."

In the beginning of motion pictures, almost anything was acceptable to the audience. The mere fact that photographs of objects in movement were being shown was sufficient. But the audiences soon tired of the mere mechanical fact, and longed for the thread of a story interest. Crude melodramatic stories were introduced, and these were little more than "chases." Manufacturers of these simple productions continued to make large profits on their small expenditures.

In the end some producer more far-sighted than the rest gave the screen a real story, acted with illusion, with settings that pleased the eye as well as they served the story. Then the photo play may be said to have had its real start. Then came the large number of capable players from the stage, and the producers began to buy worth-while material from established authors, besides developing capable craftsmen and even artists in the new field of scenario writing.

But in the search for new ideas one or two producers hit on the questionable story with lurid incidents and unrefined costumes as a means of attracting interest, and for a year or more the market was filled with morally and ethically objectionable films. Many persons were driven away from the motion picture houses, and others were cautious and wise as to what films they patronized, where they once found almost any motion picture entertainment tolerably satisfactory. So in the end unclean films have failed, as they were bound to, and for several months now there has been a distinct movement toward the wholesome film.

At least two producing firms have been established within the past three months with the idea of clean films in the forefront of their plans. One of these firms is headed by Isidore Bernstein, whose slogan is "Clean films for the clean mind." His first production, "Humility," one of a series setting forth "Seven Cardinal Virtues," has lately been shown to the trade in New York. The motion picture public likes its thrills, and will continue to get them, but these thrills will come from the right side of human nature, not dragged up from the depths. The motion picture has felt the severest sort of censorship, public opinion, and is responding to it, says Mr. Bernstein.

RINGLING'S CIRCUS  
HERE FOR THE WEEK

Ringling Brothers' Circus began a week's engagement on the Huntington Avenue grounds yesterday with two shows that were quite models of their kind. Certain elements that have made many circus entertainments something less than enjoyable were absent—obviously deliberately eliminated. The side show ticket sellers did not blare at you as you entered the grounds, nor would the posters picturing their marvels, unduly repel the most squeamish. The menagerie, filled with a large and varied collection of well-groomed and interesting animals was well groomed and interesting to look at. Apparently discretion is used in this menagerie as to the quality of each exhibit. The dozens of events in the circus proper were run off with smooth efficiency, the equipment was bright and in thorough repair; and the new air of quiet though easy dignity, characteristic of the whole enterprise, extended to every element of the entertainment.

This is a circus under the watchful eye of some person of sensibility, and yet a thorough showman. Every performer had his act tuned up to the top note. Some turns had the plus quality that made them unique, like that of Miss May Wirth, who wound up a series of barback riding feats—somersaults, handstands and dances—by leaping to the back of her horse while her feet were cumbered with foot-wide baskets. Astonishing, too, were the gymnastic rope climbing gyrations of Mile. Leifels. The casting, trapeze, wire walking, trained elephant and athletic turns were all of good quality, and the posing act employing horses, men, women and dogs was deservedly applauded. The Cinderella pantomime and ballet, and arena races completed the entertainment, together with the antics of the score of clowns.

MOTION PICTURE  
PLAYS OF BETTER  
QUALITY A NEED

In Scenario Is Placed Hope for  
Higher Artistic Standard of  
This Growing Amusement

Any criticism of the moving picture situation and censorship is applicable in more or less degree to all countries. Broadly speaking, there would seem to be a general lack of art in production and an excess of rigidity in censorship. To take the lack of artistic production first—and by artistic, nothing more terrifying is meant than a common-sense knowledge of the fitness of things. There are marvels of photography, wonders of skill and daring, and much good acting, but most of the plays are rubbish of the most arid kind, probably because the cost of the players plus the cost of production leaves little to be spent on the play. This situation has communicated itself to the public to such an extent that the player has become the entire attraction, and it is a sorrowful fact that a well-balanced and excellent company in a story by a great author may play to a half empty house, while across the way crowds will jostle to see some bright and particular star coruscate through a story as empty as the proverbial potsherd of probability and full only of anachronisms.

It cannot be argued that it is what the public wants of its own free will, but unfortunately the public is too idle to say so and the few suffer for the many.

If the moving pictures take issue with the spoken drama and insist on producing melodramas such as have mercifully disappeared from the legitimate stage, they are hardly likely to succeed artistically, because they are not abreast of the times. But if they can only realize a proper function of their own, to give us the things which the legitimate stage cannot, the open air scenery and the beauties of nature, as a background for healthy, interesting, or amusing series—and a good story is not synonymous with battle, murder and violence—then the moving pictures will succeed and their artistry will be a benefit to the world.

Children love the motion pictures; they are being intensively educated all day and they love them for their novelty. The motion picture industry, with enormous resources at its command, does lamentably little to supply this demand. For instance, a perfect galaxy of fairy tales, dear to the children's hearts are untouched, and neglected, and if special performances are given, their suspicions are often aroused by sugar-coated education, and if taken to ordinary plays their sensibilities are only saved from outrage by their inherent purity. Bernard Shaw declared that the invention of printing was as nothing compared to the invention of the motion picture, and without considering the exact truth of his statement it is obvious that the world has a great power in its midst, and at present is not using it very wisely.

When a producer pays as much for his plays as for his players, and when the censor frees himself from such inconsistencies as permit the sight of every preparation and motive of the murderer but exclude the actual discharge of the pistol, then the motion pictures will begin to emerge into a being which will take an important place in the world.

## BOSTON NOTES

That David Belasco's consistent success, even with trifling material, is due largely to his effort to eliminate failure so far as he is able by taking the utmost pains with every detail of a production, is a fact many must have discerned. The lack of this same thoroughness has resulted in the failure of several Boston productions this season, and now comes May Tuily's new farce, making the plunge before it has been thoroughly groomed for the trial.

"Mary's Ankles," despite a title that promises questionable material that is never to be in evidence, is essentially a thin but harmless entertainment that was worth doing well if it was worth doing at all. Mr. Woods gave it a good cast, including Walter Jones, Bert Lytle, Louise Drew, Zella Sears and Irene Fenwick, but did not insist that the author round out her often formless situations and polish up her dialogue. This farce, mildly amusing at present, might be highly laughable, if only some touch of distinction were given to the text, and if the stage management were revised to replace stale "business" with clever illustrative action. The moving ship effects in the last act are pictorial and novel. The story centers around a young doctor who, to obtain funds, announces that he is to be married, and afterwards meets a girl of the same name as that of his invented bride. The complications follow.

The Henry Jewett Players are in their final week of "The Angel in the House." Next Monday they will appear at the Copley in an English war play, "The Man Who Stayed at Home." "Mr. Jubilee Drax" continues the attraction at the Castle Square Theater. "The Masquerader" is in its last week at the Plymouth.

## AT THE THEATERS

Castle Square—"Mr. Jubilee Drax," 8:10.  
Copley—"The Angel in the House," 8:10.  
Huntington Ave. Grounds—Ringling Circus, 2:15.  
Keith's—Vaudeville, 7:45.  
Majestic—"The Crisis," film, 8:15.  
Plymouth—"The Masquerader," 8:10.  
Tremont—"A Tailor-Made Man," 8:05.  
Matthews—Daily at Keith's 1:45. Majestic 2:15; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; Wednesday and Saturday at the Tremont, 2:10; Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10; Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at the Castle Square, 2:10.



## CRAB APPLES IN FULL BLOOM

Arnold Arboretum Class Finds  
Beautiful Display of Blossoms  
in Walk Under the Direction  
of Prof. J. G. Jack

Some of the most beautiful flowering crab apples yet seen at the Arnold Arboretum were found to be in full bloom when Prof. J. G. Jack's walking class assembled there Saturday morning. These beautiful trees give a much longer flowering season than most people realize and are exceptionally ornamental. Although many varieties are now cultivated, it is probable, Professor Jack told his class, that thousands of other kinds even better than any now growing in the Arboretum have never been discovered. Nature is continually producing new and exceptional plants, only to let them vanish again. The wonderful Betsch's crab, the finest American sort, was a chance discovery of a man who happened to notice it when walking through the woods. Some of the crab apple trees in the Arboretum collection grow tall, while others are low and branching. Professor Jack pointed out that it is very important to know the habit of a tree or shrub before setting it in the garden.

Growing under the trees an enormous mass of euonymus radicans was discovered. This is an evergreen trailing vine, which covers the ground, but which, Professor Jack explained, is also excellent for growing on stone or brick walls, to which it clings by aerial rootlets. It is much harder than the English ivy and is worth more general planting in New England. It was pointed out that the form now being exploited by nursery men as euonymus vegetus is simply the common radicans when it gets old. Curiously enough, a plant which has reached an age which allows it to blossom and bear fruit changes the shape and appearance of its leaves and soon comes to look like a different plant. Some of the plants in the Arboretum were found to be in bloom, although the flower is hardly noticeable. When the fruit comes, though, it will be orange red, much resembling the berries of the bitter sweet vine.

Before leaving the crab apple section, Professor Jack surprised the members of his class by telling them that no apple is a native of New England. Even the wild apples of the pasture lands came originally from stock brought here from other states. The fact was brought out, too, that most of the foreign species flower earlier than the American varieties. A tree of the Iowa crab which was visited had not unfolded any of its buds Saturday. Professor Jack explained that imported trees and shrubs of nearly all kinds usually are somewhat earlier to flower than the native species, another point to be remembered when planning a garden.

Several of the late cherries were at their best Saturday, one of the most interesting trees in this class being the so-called bird cherry, known botanically as Prunus pennsylvanica. This tree is found over practically the whole country, the seed being scattered far and wide by the birds, which are fond of the fruit, the smallest of that produced by any cherry. Sometimes this tree is called pin cherry, because the berries look like large-headed pins, and it often comes up in large numbers on land which has been swept by a fire. Like the quaking aspen it sends its roots remarkably long distances under ground, new plants coming up in broods from them. When growing in the woods, the other trees as well as the natural shade, suppress these struggling broods of little cherries, but after a fire they have free play and spring up like a small army, often to the surprise of people who are not familiar with what goes on under the ground.

Passing along the path leading to the birches the class reached a clump of sassafras trees and Professor Jack showed the members a blossom, pointing out the curious little window or trap door which opens to allow pollen to enter. He said that this same sort of window is to be found in the blossom of the camphor trees and the bay tree. Several handsome Kentucky coffee trees with their peculiar rough bark were found to be just showing their leaves, but they are naturally very tardy. One great advantage of the Arnold Arboretum for Boston people lies in the fact that they can go there and learn just what to expect of all kinds of trees and shrubs when planted on their own grounds. They do not have to experiment. That is done for them.

The Arboretum birches are exceedingly attractive just now, and Professor Jack told his class just how to distinguish between the different varieties. He pointed out the fact that the true canoe or white birch has a much more substantial appearance than the yellow birch commonly confused with it, that its limbs are much more massive and its leaves rounder, while it makes more rapid growth. It does not always get its white bark, however, until fairly well grown. The birches in the Arboretum are 31 years old, splendid trees and highly ornamental. Prof. Jack recommended the white birch rather than the cut-leaved weeping birch for home planting, as the latter is greatly infested with a troublesome insect.

## SMALL HOLDINGS IN DANISH AREAS

By The Christian Science Monitor Special  
Scandinavian correspondent  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—There is a bill before the Danish Riksdag at the present moment which, although it will not affect any very large portion of the agricultural area of Denmark,

yet the experiences on which it is based and the ideas underlying the proposed change are so important that it is worthy of more than a passing comment.

The bill affects principally the small farmers, known as "husmaend" (housemen). Under the "Statshusmandsloven" (law relating to the State housemen) of 1899, a considerable number of these small farmers have been settled on their own small farms. The idea was that each of these small farms was to be not less than one tønde hartkorn (one barrel of hard grain, such as wheat, rye or barley). This expression is a survival from the time when the size of a farm was judged according to the number of barrels of hard grain which such farm paid in taxation. This naturally depended on the soil; on an average at the present moment from 8 to 10 tønder of land (in this connection the term tønde is a surface measurement, one tønde being equal to 1½ acres) is equivalent to one tønde "hartkorn," but on poor land in Jutland it may happen that 30 tønder of land may only be equal to one tønde "hartkorn." The number of such "husmaend," under the law of 1899 are about eight to nine thousand and the total area of their combined farms is probably some 70,000 tønder. The money to buy the farms has been advanced to these small proprietors by the Government, against an interest of 3½ per cent, while the Government, itself, has, during the same period paid 4 per cent on the money it has borrowed; the total cultivated area, of Denmark is over 5,000,000 tønder.

Of course the idea underlying the legislation was that by getting so many small holders on the land more intensive farming would result, and this has largely proved to be the case. At the outset the big landed proprietors were very keen on fostering the settlement of a great number of these proprietors as they reckoned that this would insure them a more certain supply of labor, since they did not think the "husmaend" would be able to make an adequate living out of the small holdings only. This, however, was not quite the intention of the Legislature, which has since taken care to make the holdings sufficiently large for the "husmaend" and his family.

Seeing that the original scheme has been so successful, it is interesting to note the reasons for the proposed alterations. The reasons are that the old legislation really rested on the basis of the Government making a gift to the small holders, letting them have the money at a lower rate than the market warranted, and the result in the end has been that it has enabled these smallholders to pay a higher price for the land than the sellers would have been able to obtain from buyers who would have had to pay current rate of interest, and even in cases where this has not been so the smallholder again has been able to sell his holding to another smallholder, charging him with the increased value due to the fact that the loan on the property was subject to a low rate of interest.

Henry George would have been delighted to see the attempt which is now proposed of applying his ideas in an undiluted form. In 1902 at a meeting at Køge the "husmaend" passed a resolution stating that they did not desire to receive any gifts; that the soil of Denmark ought to be equally accessible to all; that gifts to the "husmaend" were regarded as being in the same class as protective duties, being a charge on society for the benefit of a class. That the gift was contrary to the theory of equality before the law.

The new bill before the Riksdag embodies proposals to the effect that

no purchase money shall be paid, but that when the smallholding is transferred to a "husmaend" he shall be charged an annual rental equivalent to fair interest on the value represented by the holding, based on the current value of similar soil belonging to farms of average size. Temporarily this interest has been fixed at 2½ per cent every six months, but is subject to the fluctuations of the money market. The proposed law, however, states that the value of the smallholding shall be reconsidered at stated intervals so that it may be insured that "husmaend" on the actual value of the holding, and as a result, the smallholder would not get the benefit of any unearned increment, neither would he be saddled with any fall in the value of agricultural land beyond his control. The aim of the law is to take away from the soil, any character of capital and to remove it from speculation. There is one exception to this rule; the law proposes that any increase in value brought about by the labor or the capital of the smallholder shall accrue to himself.

As already stated, the law will not have a very wide application, because the areas still held by the State are very small; they consist chiefly of land belonging to the church, about 50,000 tønder which will not provide room for more than 3,000 "husmaend," but the vistas opened up by the new proposals if they should succeed are very vast; if they do succeed the step toward expropriating land in private ownership is not a very long one.

## MAXIMUM PRICE FIXED FOR CORN

CHICAGO, Ill.—Action on corn, similar to that recently taken on wheat, was recorded by the Board of Trade here when the directors fixed a maximum price of \$1.85 on all contracts for future delivery. The resolution stated that "any member trading in the board of the foregoing shall be deemed to have committed a grave offense against the good name of the association."

"I would have it understood that the step was taken for purely preventive reasons," said President J. P. Griffin. "While governments and consumers are liberal buyers of corn for present and future delivery, there is no present indication that this buying has reached proportions that might result in unduly enhancing values."

"It is the policy of the Administration at Washington to prevent the price of foodstuffs reaching an abnormally high level, and the action of our directors today is simply in support of the policy of President Wilson and his advisers."

## DES MOINES MAYOR IN ACTIVE WAR DUTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
DES MOINES, Ia.—Mayor John MacVicar of Des Moines, one of the organizers of the American League of Municipalities, its first secretary, and a former president of the league, will be an active officer in the United States Army for the next few months. Mayor MacVicar was one of the men who attended the training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., last year. He was later granted a commission as captain in the quartermaster department. Now he has been ordered to report at once for active duty at Fort Douglas, Utah. He has turned over the affairs of the city to Thomas Fairweather, acting Mayor, and will report for duty at once.

## THE HOME GARDEN

Successive plantings of beets may be made every week or 10 days until the end of June, yielding a surprising amount of food out of a small corner of the garden. The young crop may be used in its entirety for greens, but the later growths should be thinned out and allowed to mature for fall and winter use. Beets keep well when stored in a dry and cool cellar. To get the most out of beets spade or plow the land deeply. The soil needs only to be moderately rich. Put the rows 15 inches apart and plant the seed in a drill about an inch deep, covering firmly. For greens use an ounce of seed in 50 feet of drill, but for a crop that is to be matured half as much seed is enough. When the plants are up three inches or a little less begin to use leaves, stems and bulbs all together for greens. Thin them out fast or the plants will be too much crowded to thrive. From the time the plants are six inches high they are likely to become too tough for use as greens, but the roots then are excellent.

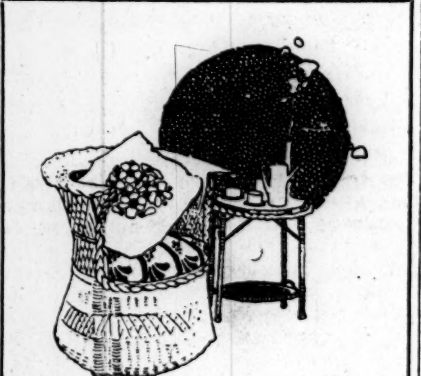
One beet seed will frequently produce two or three plants and that is why the beets must be carefully thinned and also carefully planted to avoid crowding of the young plants. The corky layer will soak up considerable moisture and we have found that they do not germinate rapidly if the soil is dry. For this reason always soak the seed in a pan of water for several hours before placing them in the soil. Regular tillage is necessary in the beet, as the plant feeds close to the surface, and it is quite necessary to retain moisture during the hot months of summer. Good care of the home garden is necessary throughout the growing season, and it is especially desirable in the beet bed that is producing a succession of appetizing young greens for the home table.

A garden 25x50 should furnish enough vegetables for an ordinary family most of the summer. When the plot is larger than this a horse and light machinery can be used. Where more than enough food produce is grown to supply the family table, money can be made by working the surplus into pickled products and canned goods, or selling to neighbors. Gooseberries and currants usually sell well, as do strawberries, raspberries and blackberries.

Onions, both of the green, spring variety and of the dry sort used for stewing and flavoring, because of their immense yield, should be in every small garden, says today's bulletin of the National Emergency Food Garden Commission.

Onions grown commercially sometimes yield as much as 800 bushels to the acre. Therefore, even a small bed in a garden will produce a large supply.

The careful gardener may disregard



## Furniture To "Cozify" the Summer Home

Home is always dear—but in summertime it's one of the most restful spots on earth.

Here are the Couches, Swings, Rockers, Settees, Tables, everything to make home all the more cozy and restful. Of fiber and hickory—some upholstered with cool looking cretonnes and tapestries.

Prices are as low as possible.

## THE JONES STORE CO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Leave It to Lyle  
When You Insure

LYLE A. STEPHENSON, The Insurer  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Silver Laundry Company

Established 21 Years  
Silver Service is Satisfactory  
LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING  
ALSO TOWELS, APRONS  
AND COATS FURNISHED  
1012-1020 Campbell St., Kansas City, Mo.  
Telephone: Home, 2608 Main; Bell, 710 Main

## TIERNAN DART PRINTING COMPANY

CATALOGUE WORK  
PRINTING  
BLANK BOOKS  
BINDING  
312-314 West 6th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

## AINES FARM DAIRY

Consumers League White List, Sweet Butter  
a Specialty. Cottage Cheese, Buttermilk fresh every day.  
3635 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.  
B. P. No. 551—H. P. No. 550

directions and plant onions even closer than the rules advise. The two requisites in every close planting are rich soil and thorough cultivation. Weeds prevent heavy yields of onions. Frequent, shallow hoeing, or, if the rows are too close together for the hoe, stirring the soil with a hand-weeding fork—and plenty of water are essential in good onion cultivation.

Green onions are grown from the small bulbs, called sets. Onions planted in this way will come into bearing rapidly. The usual method of planting sets is to make a hole in the soil with the finger or a small stick one inch deep and cover up the bulb without pressing the soil on top. For intensive growing plant the sets in an inch and a half apart in the rows. If the rows are to be hoed they should be at least a foot apart, but they can be closer together if the cultivation is to be done with a hand weeder. A quart and a half of sets will plant 100 feet of row sown thus thickly.

Late onions are usually grown from seed sown thickly in drills 12 to 14 inches apart. For onion seed the drill or trench should be a little less than an inch deep. When the plants come up thin them out to three inches apart.

Community gardeners should not attempt the project on too small an area of ground. Perhaps the smallest space in which such an effort would pay would be an acre. Two acres would be better, because the larger the garden the better the opportunity to use labor-saving machinery, and the further out other initial costs are spread. An acre will give each of 20 garden communists the produce from an equivalent of ground 40 by 50 feet in area.

It would perhaps be better this year to specialize on a few of the commonest, nonperishable, staple garden crops. Even a single crop, like potatoes, might pay a community. It would be well not to plant crops which mature in small quantities from day to day, because the division of small quantities of produce, among many gardeners would often be a task challenging the diplomacy of a Solomon. Such crops not well adapted to community gardens are green corn, peas, tomatoes, cucumbers, egg-plant, muskmelon, green onions and radishes. Better for the community gardens are crops which mature all at once, giving plentiful quantities for division.

Such suggested crops are potatoes, turnips, cabbages, carrots, parsnips, beets, spinach, late (dry) onions, and soy beans. Navy beans are hard to grow, and perhaps should not be attempted unless the practical instruction is given frequently by the expert who is employed and unless most of the community gardeners know something about the work.

## NEW YORK TO HAVE STATE POLICE FORCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Some idea of the vast operations of the New York Department were given on Monday in a statement made by Rear Admiral F. R. Harris, director of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. Every navy yard of the country is sharing in the quick preparation for war, and into a few weeks is being crowded building operations that in peace times would cover a year or more. In this work the Government is spending \$80,000,000. "The improvement program," Admiral Harris said, "amounts to the practical rebuilding of some of our navy yards and stations. This undertaking, which is well under way, and in some cases nearing completion, provides building ways, shops, tools, cranes and all of the requisite appliances, destroyers, submarines, scout cruisers, gunboats and auxiliaries. Besides this, by indirect supervision and assistance, the warship building facilities of the large private plants have been increased, in some cases such assistance extending to the enlargement of shops and an increase in producing facilities at some of the large electrical, steel and ordnance plants of the country."

## CHURCH AID SOCIETY

At the annual meeting of the New England Conference Church Aid Society, held yesterday in the Wesleyan Building, Boylston Street, the Rev. George S. Butters was reelected president. George E. Whittaker was chosen secretary-treasurer.

## GREAT RUSH AT THE NAVY YARDS

Building Operations That Ordinarily Would Cover Many Months Being Crowded Into a Period of Only a Few Weeks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Some idea of the vast operations of the Navy Department were given on Monday in a statement made by Rear Admiral F. R. Harris, director of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. Every navy yard of the country is sharing in the quick preparation for war, and into a few weeks is being crowded building operations that in peace times would cover a year or more. In this work the Government is spending \$80,000,000. "The improvement program," Admiral Harris said, "amounts to the practical rebuilding of some of our navy yards and stations. This undertaking, which is well under way, and in some cases nearing completion, provides building ways, shops, tools, cranes and all of the requisite appliances, destroyers, submarines, scout cruisers, gunboats and auxiliaries. Besides this, by indirect supervision and assistance, the warship building facilities of the large private plants have been increased, in some cases such assistance extending to the enlargement of shops and an increase in producing facilities at some of the large electrical, steel and ordnance plants of the country."

## HARVEST TIME FACTORY CLOSING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Montreal Bureau  
MONTREAL, Que.—The Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, Ltd., has announced that their seven large factories in Ontario and Quebec will be closed for one full week during the farmers' busiest season in their respective localities, for the purpose of assisting in the increase of the food production in Canada. This will mean the releasing of several thousand employees to help Canadian farmers.

# Specialization

is the power which has brought the Third Floor Apparel Section to its high standard of distinctive merchandise.

FOR THE SUMMER SEASON we have gathered Suits, Coats, graceful Capes, Skirts, Blouses and exquisitely dainty Frocks, while our Sports Apparel Section is of especial interest to those to whom "sports clothes" is more than a name.

THE MILLINERY SECTION has turned its power of specialization to creating Hats of unequalled smartness. The results are charming.

THE SPECIALTY SHOP for Girls is ready with Frocks, Coats, Skirts and Smocks and Middies.

IN THE BABIES' CORNER the summer needs for the baby up to 6 years old have been adequately met.

THE LINGERIE SECTION has its full quota of fluffy summer underthings. The Silk Lingerie and Philippine Lingerie merit special mention.

THE THIRD FLOOR extends to you an invitation to visit its interesting departments. "All that's new" for summer is here to greet you.

## Emery, Bird, Thayer Company

KANSAS CITY

# HARZFELD'S PARISIAN

PETTICOAT LANE—KANSAS CITY

Present

## Pastime Cloths of Distinction for Women and Misses

Individualized Suits, Coats, Dresses, Skirts, Blouses, Chapeaux and Accessories distinguished by vivid sport stripes and gorgeous colorings.

# JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

## WOMEN'S TAFFETA SUITS

Shown in a variety of advanced styles suitable for all mid-summer occasions. Prices range from 25.00 to 185.00.

# Berkson Bros

1108-1110 Main Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.  
KANSAS CITY, KANS.  
TOPEKA, KANS.

## A Complete New Showing

of Summer's Suits, Dresses, Blouses, Sweaters, Separate Skirts and Millinery.

# KERR'S

CORSET SHOP  
306 Little Building  
KANSAS CITY, MO.  
KORSMAN L. FROMMANHAUSER  
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT  
300 Commerce Building, Kansas City, Mo.

# THE JONES STORE CO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Home is always dear—but in summertime it's one of the most restful spots on earth.

Here are the Couches, Swings, Rockers, Settees, Tables, everything to make home all the more cozy and restful. Of fiber and hickory—some upholstered with cool looking cretonnes and tapestries.

Prices are as low as possible.

## THE JONES STORE CO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Leave It to Lyle  
When You Insure

LYLE A. STEPHENSON, The Insurer  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Silver Laundry Company

Established 21 Years  
Silver Service is Satisfactory  
LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING  
ALSO TOWELS, APRONS  
AND COATS FURNISHED  
1012-1020 Campbell St., Kansas City, Mo.  
Telephone: Home, 2608 Main; Bell, 710 Main

## TIERNAN DART PRINTING COMPANY

CATALOGUE WORK  
PRINTING  
BLANK BOOKS  
BINDING  
312-314 West 6th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

## AINES FARM DAIRY

Consumers League White List, Sweet Butter  
a Specialty. Cottage Cheese, Buttermilk fresh every day.  
3635 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.  
B. P. No. 551—H. P. No. 550

Bringing your family to

# The Mayron Green Cafeteria

is just like eating at home—with the bother left out.

First Floor, 1115 Walnut  
Second Floor, 1025 Main  
Fourth Floor, 1013 Grand Kansas City

## COMMERCE TRUST COMPANY

A Friendly Bank

2% on Checking Accounts  
3% on Savings Accounts  
10th & Walnut Sts., KANSAS CITY, MO.

We Are Equipped to Handle  
MEN'S Clothes Only

Positively darn hose, sew on buttons and return each article in complete repair without additional charge.

## THE BACHELOR'S LAUNDRY COMPANY

"For the Sterner Sex Exclusively"  
2004-2006 BROADWAY  
Home Phone 9015-9016 Main  
Bell Phone 3611 Grand

YOU CAN'T FORGET

# ABC 1123

Fireproof Storage  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Eureka Garment Cleaners

W. O. HEMPHILL, Mgr.  
3442-44 Brooklyn Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Parcel Post Orders Given Prompt Attention

## BESSE AVERY CO.

Ladies and Children's Shoes  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Munday's Hand Laundry

612-14-16 East 18th St., Kansas City, Mo.  
Bell Ph. Grand 352 Home Ph. Main 4503

# KNOX Straws and Panamas

Exclusive Agents in Kansas City for

## Wool Brothers

KANSAS CITY

KODAKS and Everything Photographable  
For Professional and Amateur. Mail Orders for Amateur Finishing promptly cared for.  
The Big and Buttonhole  
KANSAS CITY PHOTO SUPPLY CO.  
1010 Grand Avenue.

## Chisholm — Millinery

Special Showing of Mid-Summer Models  
Linwood & Gillham Bldg. (608 Linwood),  
Bell South 2533. Kansas City, Mo.

## 'WOOLWORTH' HAT CO.

227 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

Kansas City Pleating and Button Co.  
3033 Troost Avenue. Mail Orders.  
Remick Bldg. and Buttonhole  
Home Ph. So. 5160 Bell Ph. So. 1597-J

## MILLER & SAYRE

Insurance and Real Estate Loans  
507-7 Lathrop Bldg., Kansas City. Ph. M. 1001

# Klines

KANSAS CITY ST. LOUIS

## Our June Sales

Offer just the apparel that you want either greatly reduced, or, owing to special purchase, specially priced!

CINCINNATI DETROIT

## The Hocquard Furniture Co.

"Factory to Fireproof" Terms.  
1829-30 Grand Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Grand At Tenth

# A. M. MURRAY

KANSAS CITY, MO.

# Samuel Murray

1017 Grand Ave., FLORIST, Kansas City, Mo.



# COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## MANY ATHLETES ABSENT IN WEST

Less Than Half of the Number Entered in 1916 Are Registered This Year and Only 18 Colleges Represented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The way in which the college men of the Middle West have responded to the war is strikingly shown in the entry list for the big Western Conference track meet, the classic of Western intercollegiate athletics, held at the University of Chicago Saturday. The number of athletes competing has been cut more than half from 1916 and the number of colleges reduced from 25 to 18. The final entry list this year has but 169 names, as against 379 a year ago. A number of that 169 are certain not to be present, some having entered military service of one sort or another since their names were sent on to the secretary of the conference. It is probable that the competition will not produce much more than a third of the number engaging in the sports last year.

More than ordinary uncertainty attaches this year to the forecasting of the events because of the stars who will be absent. In order to throw further light on the actual entrants beyond what the final entry lists show, The Christian Science Monitor has secured reports from its correspondents in 13 of the most important institutions represented. These reports give the leading track men still in college, the events they are expected, at their home college, to score in at the Western Conference, and the number of track stars who have left college for military or similar service.

These reports name 52 of the best track men in 12 institutions as leaving college for war service of one kind or another, and no doubt a number of others of lesser caliber could have been included. The list of absent has on it the names of four or five of the 1917 track captains. At Ohio State University the track captain and the man elected to succeed him both left, the first as a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps and the latter to do Y. M. C. A. work at Ft. Benjamin Harrison. A great gap in the ranks of the athletes was made when the University of Wisconsin, which won the meet last year, cancelled all spring athletics. Minnesota's identical action figured to a lesser extent.

The reports from The Christian Science Monitor's correspondents at the colleges follow:

URBANA, Ill.—Track athletes remaining at the University of Illinois include: C. T. Carroll '19, sprints; D. S. Field '18, sprints; W. B. Ames '17, hurdles; C. J. Kreidler '18, hurdles, broad jump; H. R. Pendarvis '17, P. M. Spink '18 and A. J. Somers '18, middle distances; R. J. Carlson '19, mile; N. McKinney '17, two mile; F. F. Webster '19, high jump; W. B. Overbe '19, broad; A. L. Lang '19, pole vault; M. R. Husted '18, weights; B. Bennett '18, weights; T. W. Glavin '17, weights; L. M. Mongrie '19 and E. C. Vedder '17, javelin.

Of these men, the following are expected to take points in the conference: Carroll, 100 and 220; Ames, hurdles; Kreidler, broad; Pendarvis, Spink and Somers, 440 and 880; Webster, high jump; Overbe, broad; Lang, pole vault; Husted and Bennett, weights; Mongrie and Vedder, javelin. Five track men have left college.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Track athletes remaining at the University of Chicago include: Capt. D. J. Fisher '17, F. E. Feuerstein '18, C. M. Bent '17, J. G. Guerin '18, H. R. Clark '17, A. R. Jones, G. L. Tennyson '19, G. L. Otis '19, D. R. Powers '17, P. C. Higgins '19, W. C. Gorgas '19, E. C. Curtis '19.

Of these the following are expected here to take points at the conference: Feuerstein, 100 and 220 yard dashes; Bent, low hurdles; Clark, quarter; Jones, half; Tennyson and Otis, mile; Otis and Powers, two mile; Graham and Feuerstein, broad jump; Fisher, high jump; Hammer, broad; Higgins, hurdles; Gorgas and Higgins, javelin; Higgins, relay. One track star has left college.

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Track athletes remaining at the University of Missouri expecting to compete at the Western Conference include: Capt. R. I. Simpson '17, J. V. Scholz '19, C. O. Duncan '19, J. C. Dargy '17.

Of these the following are expected to take points at the Western Conference: Simpson, high and low hurdles, 100, 220 and broad jump; Scholz, 100 and 220; Duncan, mile run; Dargy, quarter. Three star men have left college.

EVANSTON, Ill.—Track athletes remaining at Northwestern University include: F. W. Smart '19, LeRoy Hammond '19, Earl Pronger '19, H. P. Heiss '18, V. K. Hancock '17, R. J. Hubble '18, W. Hamilton '19, John Crossley '18, Louis Klass '19, Coel A. Giles '19, W. A. Ferries '19, Bruce DeSwarte '18.

Of these the following are expected to take points at the conference: Hammond, mile relay; Smart, hurdles, 100 and broad jump; Heiss, hammer and discus; Pronger, javelin; Hancock, javelin; Hubble, javelin, discus; Ferries, half mile; DeSwarte, two mile. Five track stars have left college.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Track athletes remaining at Notre Dame University and expecting to compete at the Western Conference meet include: F. Mulligan, T. King, Charles Call, E.

Noonan, F. Kirkland, E. M. Starrett, C. Bachman, J. McGinnis, E. Douglas. Of these the following are expected to take points at the Western Conference: Bachman, hammer, discus and shotput; King, 100 and 220-yard dash; Noonan, mile. Ten members of the team have left college.

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Track athletes remaining at the University of Kansas expecting to compete at the Western Conference include: Capt. F. S. Rodkey '17, Carl Rice '17, Hugh Grutzmacher '17, Carrell Sproull '17.

Of these the following are expected here to take points at the Western Conference: Fred Rodkey, who won the Missouri Valley half mile last week at Ames, in 1m. 57.4-58.1; Rice, who took second place in the Penn games, April 28, by clearing six feet in the high jump; Grutzmacher has a record of 23ft. 4in. in the broad jump, and Sproull placed third in the Valley mile. Record 4m. 26.4-5s. Four stars have left college.

GRINNELL, Ia.—Track athletes remaining at Grinnell College and expecting to compete at the Western Conference include: Capt. C. B. Hoyt '18, and Lance Barden '19. Of these the following are expected here to win points at the conference: Hoyt, 100 and 220 dashes; Barden, 440-yd. dash. No track stars have left college.

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Track athletes remaining at Purdue include: A. H. Link '19, W. M. Large '17, P. Prins '17, F. C. Roth '19, F. O. Jordan '18, D. Atkins '18, R. C. Arbuckle '17, H. J. Hickey '18, V. H. Campbell '17, H. L. Hart '18.

Of these and others who have left the university but who will take part in the meet, the following are expected to take points at the conference: Crowe and Prins, shotput, discus throw; Jordan, hammer throw; Arbuckle, javelin hurl; Roth, 100-yard dash, 220 high hurdles; Van Aken, one-half mile; Schienberg, 120 and 220-yard high hurdles. Nine stars have left college and are not expected to compete.

AMES, Ia.—Track athletes remaining at Iowa State College and expecting to compete at the Western Conference include: G. F. Deffke '17, J. E. Winklin '18, A. M. Husted '17, Hugh Fitch.

Of these the following are expected to take points at the Western Conference: Deffke, shotput and discus; Winklin, pole vault; Husted, mile and two mile race. Three stars have left college.

COLUMBUS, O.—Track athletes remaining at Ohio State University include: J. W. Tait '17, F. E. Todd '18, G. A. Poe '18, E. L. Wickliff '17, C. M. Hill '18, W. V. Gross '17, K. Van Dyke '18, M. E. Steinhilber '19, C. E. Jefferson '17, R. C. Baughn '19, R. E. Book '17, C. W. Harley '19, W. O. Griffith '19, D. L. Evans '17, F. W. Norton '17, E. L. Becker '17, W. F. Drake '19.

Of these the following are expected here to take points at the Western Conference: Poe, shotput; Todd, mile; Tait, 440; Wickliff, discus; Hill, high and low hurdles. Six star athletes have left college.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Track athletes remaining at Indiana University include: G. M. Luther '18, F. E. Keeling '18, B. Huerling '19.

The above are expected to take points at the Western Conference as follows: Huerling, 100, 220 and 440; Keeling, broad jump, 100 and 220; Luther, high and broad jump. One star has left college.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Track athletes remaining at the University of Nebraska and expecting to compete at the Western Conference include: C. A. Werner '19 and A. L. Reese '19.

Werner is expected to win points in the broad jump and the 220, and Reese in the discus. One star has left college.

IOWA CITY, Ia.—Track athletes remaining at the University of Iowa include: Capt. W. L. Dutton '19, L. C. Nugent '18, G. B. Wyland '18, A. C. Freese '17, J. F. Grubb '17.

Of these the following are expected to take points at the conference: Nugent, broad jump; Wyland, 100 and 220, and Freese, javelin throw. No stars have left college but Captain Dutton is not expected to compete.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Miss Suzanne White of Baltimore and Miss Dorothy Disston of Philadelphia defeated Mrs. Isaac Schlichter Jr. and Miss Phyllis Walsh of Philadelphia here Monday in the deciding match of the women's doubles division of the Pennsylvania and Eastern States patriotic lawn tennis tournament at Haverford.

The first two sets of this match were played on Friday, Mrs. Schlichter and Miss Walsh winning the first, 6-3, but losing the second, 10-8. The final set went to Miss White and Miss Disston by the score of 6-1.

**EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING**

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Haven	13	5	.722
Lawrence	11	8	.579
Worcester	11	9	.550
Portland	9	10	.474
New London	8	9	.471
Hartford	7	10	.412
Bridgport	7	10	.412
Springfield	7	12	.368

**RESULTS YESTERDAY**  
Portland 7, Worcester 5.  
New London 3, Hartford 1.  
No other teams scheduled.

**GAMES TODAY**  
Hartford at Worcester.  
New Haven at Portland.  
Bridgport at Lawrence.  
New London at Springfield.

**NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE**  
Syracuse 2, Binghamton 0.  
Elmira 3, Utica 4.  
Wilkes-Barre 5, Reading 4.  
Scranton 3, Harrisburg 1.

## WOMEN'S TENNIS TOURNAMENT GETS UNDER WAY

Middle States Title Tourney on Courts of Staten Island Club—Favorites Are Defeated

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The scene of lawn tennis competition for women of the metropolitan section shifted Monday to the Staten Island Ladies' Club at Livingston, S. I., when a representative entry began play in what would under normal conditions be the women's Middle States championship. This event is usually contested at the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, but it could not hold the tournament this year because of a change in the location of the club.

The new courts are not in shape as yet for tournament competition, and the annual fixture temporarily swung across the bay to the Staten Island Club.

The first and second rounds of the singles event were completed Monday. In the record of play, probably the most notable victory was that of Mrs. De Forest Candee over Miss Caroma Winn with the score at 4-6, 6-2, 6-0. As the record indicated, Miss Winn was strongest in the first set. After achieving victory there, her game escaped control, and she could not combat successfully against Mrs. Candee's steadiness.

Another of the better known players to be defeated was Miss Florence Ballin. She had to acknowledge the superiority of Miss Bessie Holden, with the score 6-3, 6-2. Miss Helen Gilleadeau forced Mrs. Robert Le Roy out of the tournament in a second round match, which was won by 6-1, 6-3. The summaries:

### SINGLES—FIRST ROUND

Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer defeated Mrs. S. W. McAneny, 6-2, 6-4.  
Mrs. H. T. Hartwell defeated Miss E. Gott by default.  
Miss Ethel Tyndale defeated Mrs. A. G. Deane, 6-1, 6-3.  
Mrs. Fred Damrau defeated Mrs. M. B. Huff by default.  
Miss Helen Gilleadeau defeated Miss M. A. Irving, 6-2, 6-4.  
Mrs. Robert Le Roy defeated Mrs. D. C. Mills, 6-2, 6-3.  
Miss L. Manheimer defeated Miss Abbie Morrison, 6-6, 6-1, 6-3.  
Miss Isabel Robinson defeated Miss G. D. Torre by default.  
Mrs. C. V. Hutchins defeated Miss A. Boddy, 6-4, 6-2.  
Miss E. White defeated Mrs. Ingo Hartman by default.  
Miss Elizabeth Irving defeated Mrs. E. G. Bailey, 6-4, 6-4.  
Miss Helene Pollak defeated Miss Edith Handy, 6-4, 2-6, 8-6.

### SECOND ROUND

Miss Bessie Holden defeated Miss Florence Ballin, 6-3, 6-2.  
Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer defeated Mrs. H. T. Hartwell, 6-2, 6-2.  
Miss Ethel Tyndale defeated Mrs. F. Damrau, 6-0, 6-1.  
Miss Helen Gilleadeau defeated Mrs. Robert Le Roy, 6-1, 6-3.  
Mrs. L. Manheimer defeated Miss Isabel Robinson, 6-2, 6-3.  
Mrs. C. V. Hutchins defeated Miss Ethel White, 6-6, 6-3.  
Miss Helene Pollak defeated Miss Elizabeth Irving, 6-3, 6-0.  
Mrs. De Forest Candee defeated Miss Caroma Winn, 4-6, 6-2, 6-0.

## OHIO STATE WINS FROM CHICAGO BY SCORE OF 13 TO 0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—Ohio State's baseball team, champions of the Western Conference, closed its season Monday by swamping Chicago 13 to 0. Captain Wright was effective at all stages of the game, while Larkin was hit almost at will. Timely and heavy hitting by Norton, Skelley and Blake was largely responsible for the one-sided score, combined with the airtight pitching of Wright.

At the conclusion of the game, Third Baseman W. C. Skelley was elected captain of next year's Buckeye team. Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Ohio State.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 13 14 1  
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 2

Batteries—Wright and Blake; Larkin and Maxwell.

## MISS MEANS IS TENNIS VICTOR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss Elsie Means defeated Mrs. M. B. Huff in the final round of the women's singles in the annual Eastern New York State lawn tennis tournament Monday on the clay courts of the Amackassin Club of Yonkers. Miss Means won by a score of 6-8, 6-3, 6-3.

The first set was fought out almost entirely from back court, with Mrs. Huff finding the range of the court cleverly. In the last two sets Miss Means advanced into forecourt and cut off most of these low drives, to send them spinning into the corners.

## LEAGUE HEAD TO CARRY OUT PLAN

CHICAGO, Ill.—"If Mr. Wathen desires to take this issue to either the National Baseball Commission or the courts he will find me ready," said President Hickey of the American Association here Monday night in regard to the plans of O. H. Wathen, president of the Louisville club, to oppose removal of the association's headquarters from Louisville to Chicago.

President Hickey said he was satisfied that the national commission would not attempt to adjust the situation. A majority of the clubowners, Mr. Hickey said, had voted for the removal. The five clubs in favor of the transfer, according to George Tebeau, owner of the Kansas City club, were Minneapolis, St. Paul, Columbus, Milwaukee and Kansas City.

## WEST AND EAST DIVIDE HONORS

Boston and New York Win for Latter, While Chicago and Pittsburgh Win for Former in the National League Race

### NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	23	12	.657
Philadelphia	23	14	.622
Chicago	23	17	.572
St. Louis	20	20	.500
Boston	14	18	.438
Brooklyn	14	20	.412
Cincinnati	13	26	.400
Pittsburgh	14	27	.341

### RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston 5, Cincinnati 2.  
New York 5, St. Louis 3.  
Chicago 4, Brooklyn 2.  
Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 1.

### GAMES TODAY

Boston at St. Louis.  
New York at Cincinnati.  
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.  
Philadelphia at Chicago.

Honors were divided between the western and eastern clubs in the National League baseball championship race Monday afternoon, Boston and New York winning, for the eastern cities and Chicago and Pittsburgh winning for the western.

The four games were marked by good pitching, there being only one team able to bat into double figures and that was New York which made 10 hits. Jacobs of Pittsburgh held the hard-hitting Philadelphia players to five hits, the best performance of the day. Boston won from Cincinnati, 5 to 2, with Capt. Evers again taking his place in the Boston lineup; New York defeated St. Louis, 5 to 3; Chicago won from Brooklyn, 4 to 2, and Pittsburgh won from Philadelphia, 5 to 1.

## BOSTON NATIONALS WIN AT CINCINNATI

CINCINNATI, O.—With Capt. J. J. Evers back at his old position at second base and playing in old-time form, the Boston Nationals defeated the Cincinnati Reds here Monday afternoon by a score of 5 to 2. Barnes and Regan started the game in the pitcher's box, and the first-named went through the entire game in fine shape. Regan pitched for seven innings and was found for seven hits and three runs. He was succeeded by Eller. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Boston.....0 0 1 0 5 1 0 0 5 8 1  
Cincinnati.....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 9 2

Batteries—Barnes and Gowdy; Regan, Eller and Wingo. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield. Time—1h. 34m.

## NEW YORK GIANTS DEFEAT ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—New York bunched four hits off Watson while errors by F. Smith and Snyder in the fourth inning won Monday's game from St. Louis, 5 to 3. In the fourth Fletcher and Rariden singled. Anderson singled, scoring Fletcher, Rariden taking third. Burns hit to center, scoring Rariden, but F. Smith let J. Smith's throw get by him at third and when Snyder recovered the ball he returned it wildly and Anderson scored.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
New York.....0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 5 8 1  
St. Louis.....0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 3 8 5

Batteries—Anderson and Rariden; Steele, Watson, Packard and Snyder. Umpires—Rigler and Orth. Time—2h. 14m.

## CHICAGO DEFEATS BROOKLYN BY 4-2

CHICAGO, Ill.—Mann's home run in the fourth inning gave Chicago the final game of the series with Brooklyn here Monday. The score was 4 to 2. Cheney passed Doyle in the fourth, and he went to third or a sacrifice and a wild pitch and scored on Williams' single. Mann then hit the ball into the left field bleachers for a home run, which brought in two runs and gave the locals the lead. They added another run in the sixth on Mann's double and a single by Wilson.

The champions bunched Stengel's double and Wheat's triple in the fourth inning for their first run, and counted another in the sixth by bunched singles by Olson, Daubert and a double by Hickman. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Chicago.....0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 4 8 1  
Brooklyn.....0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 7 6

Batteries—Vaughn and Wilson; Elliott; Marquard, Cheney, Dell and Miller. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison. Time—1h. 35m.

## PITTSBURGH WINS FROM PHILADELPHIA

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—By winning Monday's game, 5 to 1, Pittsburgh broke even in the series with Philadelphia here. Jacobs pitched effective ball, and while Lavender was not hit often, the home team made every hit count.

In the first inning Philadelphia scored on Packer's single and Bancroft's double. Pittsburgh scored three runs in the third inning on singles by Piller and Schulte, a double by Jacobs and errors by Stock and Cravath. Two runs were scored in the eighth on Jacobs' safe bunt, a pass to Piller, Carey's triple and Schulte's sacrifice fly. The score:

## PICKUPS

Cleveland now has three batsmen in the 300 class. They are Speaker, Wambgsand and Chapman.

Ohio State University closed its Western Conference baseball season yesterday with a great victory over Chicago.

Pitcher Jacobs of the Pittsburgh Nationals turned in a fine game yesterday when he held the hard-hitting Philadelphia players to five scattered hits.

Gardner of the Red Sox showed what he could do with the bat yesterday when he made three hits in three times up and one of his hits drove in the winning run.

Outfielder Mann was the chief individual factor in the Chicago Cubs' victory yesterday, his home run in the fourth inning scoring half the runs made by his team.

Shaw of the Washington Americans was the major league pitcher star yesterday. He not only held St. Louis to six hits, but made three himself in three trips to the plate.

A number of the Boston American League club baseball players were at the recruiting station on the Common this noon to help recruiting. John Lane, secretary of the club was also there.

Drawings of the Boston Nationals continues to show great promise not only as an infielder but as a batsman. He is now playing shortstop and is doing fine work after showing what he could do at second base.

For ninth-inning rallies it would be hard to improve on the one staged by the New York Americans against Detroit yesterday. Two runs behind, they scored three for a victory, two men being out when the winning run was scored.

## DATES GIVEN FOR PLAYING OFF THE NATIONAL GAMES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The following list of dates fixed for playing National League postponed and tie games was issued last night:

At Boston—With Brooklyn, Sept. 5, 6 and 7, two games each day; with New York, June 20 (2), Sept. 13 (2); with Philadelphia, Sept. 8 (2); with Pittsburgh, July 18 (2), July 18 (2); with Cincinnati, July 7 (2), with St. Louis, July 11 (2). The postponed game of April 17 with Philadelphia has been ordered replayed on Sept. 12, an open date.

At Brooklyn—With Boston, June 23, 25 and 26, two games each day; with Philadelphia, June 28 (2); with Cincinnati, July 21 (2).  
At New York—With Boston, June 29 (2), with Brooklyn, June 14 and 15, two games each day; with Cincinnati, July 14 (2); with St. Louis, July 7 (2); with Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 6 and 7, two games each day. Date for a fourth Philadelphia postponed game to be fixed later.

At Philadelphia—With Boston, Aug. 30 (2); with Brooklyn, June 20 (2); with New York, June 28 (2); with St. Louis, July 21 (2).  
At Pittsburgh—With Chicago, June 21 (1), open date, June 23 (2); with St. Louis, July 5 (1), open date, Aug. 30 (2).  
At Cincinnati—With Boston, Aug. 8 (2); with Pittsburgh, July 1 (2); with Chicago, June 18 (2).  
At Chicago—With St. Louis, June 29 (1), open date.  
At St. Louis—With Chicago, June 26 and 27 and Sept. 2, two games each day.

## SCHOOL ATHLETICS

Boston English High School defeated Quincy at lawn tennis on the Quincy courts yesterday, taking all three singles matches and both doubles.

South Boston and East Boston both won their games yesterday by good margins, the former defeating Hyde Park 9 to 1 and the latter winning from West Roxbury by 8 to 2.

Two more Boston English High School stars have been lost through the farm movement. Aronson, second baseman, and Cohen of the track team, have gone in for farming.

Boston High School of Commerce had little trouble defeating Dorchester High School at baseball Monday afternoon by the score of 12 to 2. Goode, pitching for Commerce, was hit freely, but was given excellent support.

Chelsea went into a tie with Winthrop for first position in the Interurban League Monday afternoon by defeating the Revere nine, 4 to 3, at Chelsea, the game lasting 11 innings. Chelsea and Winthrop have each won two league games and lost one.

As a result of the fine competition at Exeter, N. H., last Saturday between Phillips Exeter Academy and an all-Boston schoolboy track team, a movement has been started to have an indoor meet along the same lines next year, and it is very likely that the plan will be carried through, as it is favored by the majority of the Boston coaches and the Exeter athletic officials.

## MELROSE SCHOOL BOARD

At a joint meeting of the Melrose School Board and the Board of Aldermen today, Harry F. Sears, a master in the Somerville High School and a resident of Melrose was elected to fill the vacancy on the school board. At the same time the resignation of George Gordon, alderman, was received and accepted. This resignation leaves two vacancies in the Board of Aldermen to be filled after July 1.

## HOUSES FOR EMPLOYEES

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—The Bethlehem Steel Company has awarded a contract to the Thompson Street Company of New York for the building of 1500 houses for employees of the steel company.

## LETTERS AWARDED CHAMPIONSHIP BOWDOIN TEAM

Eleven Baseball Players Get Varsity "B"—Two Members of Squad at Plattsburg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BRUNSWICK, Me.—Eleven men who secured the Maine State collegiate baseball championship for Bowdoin College were awarded letters last evening by the Bowdoin Athletic Council. When track was abandoned as a varsity sport in April, it was considered that baseball might also be dropped; but there has been a successful season, and the team has met only two defeats, and has secured the championship over Maine, Bates and Colby. Two of the recipients of letters were at Plattsburg. B. P. Bradford '17, the former captain and catcher, and O. S. Donnell '18, third baseman, are training for commissions.

Three seniors will be lost by graduation this year. F. E. Phillips '17 has played right field for four years, and ended his college baseball career with a home run Friday. A. B. Chapman '17 has played in both infield, outfield and behind the bat, and B. P. Bradford has been the varsity catcher for three years. The candidates for the captaincy next year are: W. P. Woodman '18 of Peabody, Mass., right field; O. S. Donnell '18 of Brunswick, Me., third base, and W. R. Needelman '18 of Portland, Me., second base. Three years ago Bowdoin had the State championship. In 1916 it went to Colby and last year to Maine. Bowdoin has been coached for the second year by Benjamin Houder of Littlefield, Me., formerly with the Philadelphia Athletics. The manager of the team has been F. D. McCormick '18 of Framingham, Mass.

## DATES GIVEN FOR PLAYING OFF THE NATIONAL GAMES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The following list of dates fixed for playing National League postponed and tie games was issued last night:

At Boston—With Brooklyn, Sept. 5, 6 and 7, two games each day; with New York, June 20 (2), Sept. 13 (2); with Philadelphia, Sept. 8 (2); with Pittsburgh, July 18 (2), July 18 (2); with Cincinnati, July 7 (2), with St. Louis, July 11 (2). The postponed game of April 17 with Philadelphia has been ordered replayed on Sept. 12, an open date.

At Brooklyn—With Boston, June 23, 25 and 26, two games each day; with Philadelphia, June 28 (2); with Cincinnati, July 21 (2).  
At New York—With Boston, June 29 (2), with Brooklyn, June 14 and 15, two games each day; with Cincinnati, July 14 (2); with St. Louis, July 7 (2); with Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 6 and 7, two games each day. Date for a fourth Philadelphia postponed game to be fixed later.

At Philadelphia—With Boston, Aug. 30 (2); with Brooklyn, June 20 (2); with New York, June 28 (2); with St. Louis, July 21 (2).  
At Pittsburgh—With Chicago, June 21 (1), open date, June 23 (2); with St. Louis, July 5 (1), open date, Aug. 30 (2).  
At Cincinnati—With Boston, Aug. 8 (2); with Pittsburgh, July 1 (2); with Chicago, June 18 (2).  
At Chicago—With St. Louis, June 29 (1), open date.  
At St. Louis—With Chicago, June 26 and 27 and Sept. 2, two games each day.

## DENIES REPORT TO SHIFT CLUB

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President B. B. Johnson of the American League denies that the American League is considering a plan to transfer the Washington club to Brooklyn. The American League head stated here Monday that the organization would not entertain any such change for sentimental reasons alone.

The league would be willing to sustain a loss in order to have the national game played at the nation's capital. Mr. Johnson said that this same story came up some time ago, but that the league has never considered moving the club from Washington.

### INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	23	10	.697
Providence	23	13	.







## LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER

NEW ENGLAND

Make Reservations Now  
For Season of 1917

The office in the Annex will be open daily to accommodate guests who desire to inspect the hotel and make detailed arrangements.

**The New Ocean House**  
Swampscott Mass.

Opens June 19

Greatly enlarged, rearranged and beautified  
Many new and interesting features planned  
for the coming season.

Our descriptive Booklet mailed on request  
E. R. GRABOW COMPANY  
Owners and Managers  
131 State Street, Boston, Mass.

NEW ENGLAND

**Hotel Puritan**  
BOSTON

290 Commonwealth Ave.  
Near Massachusetts Ave. Subway Station,  
which is 4 minutes from shops and theatres.

Globe trotters call the Puritan one of the most homelike hotels in the world. Single rooms with bathroom from \$3, double from \$4. Sitting room, two double bedrooms and bathroom for two or more persons \$9 to \$15. All your inquiries gladly answered.

C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

NEW ENGLAND

**Wentworth Hotel**  
NEWCASTLE-BY-SEA  
NEW HAMPSHIRE

A summer well spent brings a winter of content.

No hotel on the New England coast is more notable for the beauty of its location, the attractiveness of its surroundings and the perfection of its service.

Located on the sea, in the center of a large private park.

Unexcelled facilities for golf, tennis, trap shooting and rifle range, dancing, fishing, canoeing, bathing, swimming, motor, well-equipped garage under competent supervision.

Open June 20th to September 15th.

Associated with the IDEAL and NEW ENGLAND TOURS.

Send for illustrated booklet.

WENTWORTH HOTEL CO.  
H. W. PRIEST, Manager  
Winter, Hotel Carolina, Pinehurst, N. C.

THE BELLEVUE  
Beach Bluff, Mass. NORTH SHORE

WILL BE OPEN FOR THE SEASON MAY 30

The OFFICE will be open the first five days of each week to make arrangements for rooms, booklet on request.

L. M. STEVENS, Proprietor

**HOTEL HARVARD**  
Surrounded by 4 Streets and Fenway.  
640 HUNTINGTON AVENUE.

Newest Family Hotel, with fine Cafe and all modern conveniences, including roof garden and safe. Private bedroom and private bath, for two persons, \$12.00 per week. Large suites at special rates. Our dining room is unsurpassed as to quality, price, cleanliness and service. Transients accommodated. You will do well to call. Under new management.

**COTUIT INN**  
and COTTAGES  
CAPE COD-COTUIT, MASS.

Open April 15 to Oct. 1. Booklet, CHARLES L. GIFFORD, Prop., Cotuit, Mass., or 78 Tremont St., Boston.

**The SANTUIT**  
COTUIT, CAPE COD, MASS.

Excellent boating, bathing, tennis.

MRS. A. W. BODFISH, Manager

**OTTAWA HOUSE**  
CUSHING'S ISLAND  
PORTLAND HARBOR, MAINE

OPEN JUNE 25. Seashore and country combined. Capacity 250. Booklet.

E. W. ROYCE CO., Proprietors

**BRETTON WOODS**  
WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.

The Mount Pleasant. Open June 9 to Oct. 15

J. J. DUNPHY, Mgr.

The Mount Washington. Open July 9 to Oct. 15

H. P. PHILLIPS, Mgr.

Booklet Office, 245 Fifth Ave., New York.

**HOTEL TUDOR**  
NAHANT, MASS.

Open from June 15th till September

WILLIAM CATTO, Proprietor.

**HOTEL LOGAN**, Iowa Circle, Washington, D. C.

CANADA

WHEN IN TORONTO  
You should not fail to stop at

**The QUEEN'S HOTEL**

"A breath of Old England." Charming home atmosphere. Cuisine unexcelled. Prices extremely moderate. "Pronounced by travelers a unique and delightful hostelry." McGAW & WINNETT.

**HOTEL EQUIPMENT**  
The Cross-Wells Company

Hotel and Restaurant Equipment

17 and 19 So. Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO

Caterers furnishing a specialty. Outer Cafeterias and 21 Bar Cafeterias are samples.

NEW ENGLAND

**Hotel Buckminster**  
645 BEACON STREET, BOSTON

Offers suites of any size, either furnished or unfurnished, for immediate occupancy. Improvements for this season include a private garage for the exclusive use of guests of the hotel, and a new la carte restaurant. HOTEL BUCKMINSTER is the largest and most beautifully appointed of Boston's family hotels. It is absolutely fireproof and most conveniently situated, being the only hotel from which a subway car can be taken at the door. Dining-rooms are operated upon both the European and American Plans. Service throughout the house is of the highest order, and rates are most reasonable.

Management of P. F. BRINE. Also managing Hotel Pilgrim, Plymouth

NEW ENGLAND

**RIVERBANK COURT HOTEL**

Centrally located at Cambridge end of Harvard Bridge—opposite new Technology Buildings—20 min. to Boston business and theatre centers, trolley or subway. European Plan. Cafe year round—cold storage refrigeration and long distance telephone in all suites. Unfurnished suites of one, two and three rooms and bath may now be leased for the coming year—also a few furnished suites. Telephone Cambridge 2680—WILLIAM W. DAVIS, Mgr.

NEW ENGLAND

The Arthur L. Race Co.  
Operating Brandon Hall, Brookline, Mass.

Announce to guests of

**The Masconomo**  
and Cottages  
at Manchester-by-the-Sea

On the Exclusive and Famous North Shore

that reservations for season of 1917 should now be made.

This well known and popular house has much to offer its patrons. Safe bathing, sports and amusements for the younger set. Ideal roads. Superior cuisine and home comforts.

**The Cliff Hotel**  
AND COTTAGES

North Scituate Beach, Milot P. O., Mass., on Ocean Front. 35 miles from Boston. Historic South Shore. GOLF, Tennis, Safe Surf Bathing. Excellent Service. Sea Food. THE CHARLESTON. Boston. Same management. H. C. Summers

**WHITE MOUNTAINS HOTEL RANDALL**

Open Throughout the Year

Fifty Rooms with Bath. NOTED FOR CUISINE AND SERVICE

Also THE SUNSET INN

"Coolest Spot in the Mountains"

Select Family Home. Moderate Rates. Dining, Golf, Tennis, Saddle Horses and all sports. Write for terms and Booklet. Under new management. H. H. Randall, Prop.

NORTH CONWAY, NEW HAMPSHIRE

**Ye Longfellow Inn**  
130 Eastern Promenade, PORTLAND, ME.

Overlooking Case Bay and Portland Harbor

Open until October 1st.

Bathing from house.

Rates, American \$3.00 up, European \$1.00 up.

**Moosilauke Inn**  
WARREN, N. H.

An ideal spot for rest and recreation. Beautiful walks and drives. Catering to the needs of the tourist. Fine golf, tennis and croquet. Illustrated Booklet.

J. W. ARNOLD, Manager.

**HOTEL ASPINWALL**  
LENEX, MASS.

High and Cool in the Berkshires

A HOTEL OF DISTINCTION

Opens June 18. Elevation 1,400 feet.

HOWE & TROWER, Managers

Winter Resort, Princess Hotel, Bermuda

**INTERLAKE FARM**  
NEW LONDON, N. H.

Situated near Lake Sunapee in the New Hampshire hills.

Modern conveniences, excellent table, home grown vegetables, riding, driving, motor, tennis, boating, bathing. Separate Cottages. Terms if desired. References exchanged. Write for booklet.

**HOTEL PRISCILLA**  
307 Huntington Ave., Boston

EXCLUSIVELY FOR WOMEN

Every room has private bath and long distance phone.

Prices \$1.50 and Up

**WHITE MOUNTAINS NEW PROFILE HOUSE**

NEW HAMPSHIRE. ALTITUDE 2,000 FEET

Catering to a Clientele of Highest Standing. 20 Cottages in connection. Garage, Golf, Tennis and Boating. Our own farm and dairy. ON IDEAL TOUR. OPEN JUNE 20 TO SEPT. 25.

C. H. GREENLEAF, Pres. A. E. DICK, Mgr.

E. B. RICH, Asst. New York Office, 1180 Broadway.

**Merrill Hall and Cottages**  
EAST GLOUCESTER, Massachusetts

OPEN MAY 30

A house of refinement for select people. Cool situation, attractively appointed, maintaining excellent table.

Cleanliness a feature.

Rooms on suite with private bath.

For information address

BUELL & CROSBY

**PINE GROVE SPRINGS**  
ON THE SHORE OF LAKE SPOFFORD.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE INLAND RESORT IN THE PINE BELT OF SOUTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BRADDOCK P. CUSHING, Manager.

Booklet Office, Hotel Service Bureau, Room 1120, No. 80 Boylston St., Boston.

NEW ENGLAND

**E. R. Grabow Company**

Operating

**Hotel Empire**  
333 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

Select Apartments by the Year.

**Hotel Tuileries**  
270 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

Private Suites, two to six rooms.

Famous Catherine de Medici Ball Room may be secured at reasonable rates for Balls, Banquets, Association Meetings, etc.

Main Office, 131 State St., Boston

**SAVOY**  
455 Columbus Avenue

BOSTON, MASS., Savoy Company, Inc. Lessees. William O. Morin, Manager. Tel. Back Bay 8043.

European plan; 200 rooms and suites. Every room has a private connecting bathroom. Single rooms, with private connecting bathroom, \$1 per day. Large rooms, with private connecting bathrooms, some with parlor, for two, \$1 per day each person. Every room has a large first-class restaurant. Moderate prices. 1 block to first-class garage. Illustrated booklet sent free upon request.

ON BEAUTIFUL LAKE SUNAPEE

**Soo-Nipi Park Lodge**

AND COTTAGES, LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

The foothills of the White Mountains. Modern Hotel with Private Bath, Elevator, Ac. Open June 19. Superb Golf Links, Sailing, Boating, Ac. Garage. For information regarding accommodations and cottages address L. L. WAITE, Mgr., 18 West 25th St., New York.

**FLUME HOUSE**  
White Mountains of New Hampshire

American and European Plan.

On "IDEAL TOUR," 25 miles from Plymouth, 5 miles from Profile House. Tennis, mountain climbing and motoring among the clouds. Most desirable social life. Exquisite scenery, glorious air. Rates upon application. Circular. Postoffice address, Flume House, N. H.

S. H. BIGELOW, Mgr.

**WHITE MOUNTAINS RUSSELL COTTAGES**  
KEARSARGE, N. H.

Near Mt. Kearsarge. Open May 28.

Steam heat. Fine walks and drives. Good livings. Automobiles for pleasure tours. Golf, tennis, bowling, etc. Write for rates and booklet.

GEO. W. RUSSELL, Prop.

CALIFORNIA

**Hotel Plaza**  
San Francisco, Cal.

Facing Beautiful Union Square

Post and Stockton Streets

European Plan, \$1.50 up.

American Plan, \$3.50 up.

Write for literature descriptive of Hotel Plaza.

Management of C. A. GONDER

**Hotel Stewart**  
SAN FRANCISCO

Geary St., just off Union Square

New steel and concrete structure, located in midst of theater, cafe and retail store districts. Homelike comfort rather than unnecessary expense.

European Plan, \$1.50 upward.

Breakfast 50c, Lunch 50c, Dinner \$1.00.

Further particulars at any office THOS. COOK & SON, our special representatives.

"SINCERE SERVICE"

**HERALD HOTEL**  
SAN FRANCISCO

Eddy at Jones Streets

A sun-lit outside room, \$1.00

One with private bath, \$1.50

50 cents more for two—no higher

Attractive Rates to Permanent Guests

MR. BERT TOWNSEND, Manager

**SAN DIEGO HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER**

Centrally Located at 3rd and E St.

Room with privileges of bath, \$1.00

Room with private bath, \$1.50

New, Modern and Strictly First Class

CALIFORNIA

BUY YOUR TICKET DIRECT TO  
**SAN DIEGO**  
(Santa Fe rates same as to Los Angeles)

**U. S. GRANT HOTEL**  
San Diego

500 Rooms. \$1.50 per Day and Up.  
J. H. HOLMES, General Manager.

MEET US IN THE HEART OF  
**LOS ANGELES**

HART BROS.  
MILLION DOLLAR POPULAR PRICED HOTEL

FREE AUTO BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS

**POSSIDON**  
800 ROOMS

EUROPEAN PLAN  
1 Person \$1.00 to \$2.00  
2 Persons \$1.50 to \$3.00  
WITH BATH  
1 Person \$1.50 to \$3.00  
2 Persons \$2.20 to \$5.00

AMERICAN PLAN  
1 Person \$2.00 to \$3.00  
2 Persons \$3.00 to \$5.00  
WITH BATH  
1 Person \$2.50 to \$4.00  
2 Persons \$4.00 to \$7.00

**HOTEL ST. FRANCIS**  
SAN FRANCISCO

One Thousand Rooms  
Under the Management of JAMES WOODS

A Hotel that is Different

**Arlington Hotel**  
Santa Barbara, California

A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel, Catering to Tourist and Commercial Travelers.

Perpetual May Climate E. P. DUNN, Lessee

**Van Nuys Hotel**  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

E. L. POTTER CO.  
B. W. THOMPSON and A. J. PEDERSEN, Managers

**CLIFT**  
San Francisco's likeable  
HOTEL

American or European Rates Right—Service Right

Obadiah Rich, Manager

SAN FRANCISCO

**Rex Arms Apartments**  
945 Orange Street  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Luxurious Apartments with Hotel Service

Six blocks from business center overlooking city. Garage and Grocery in connection. Billiard room, ballroom, roof garden, quiet and restful lobby.

SUMMER RATES. Daily, weekly or monthly. Write for folder.

M. S. FOSS, Manager.

"On the Sunny Side of the Bay"

200 ROOMS FIREPROOF

**HOTEL SHATTUCK**  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

American or European Plan. Easily accessible from all points around San Francisco Bay. Here the traveler finds a splendid hotel service coupled with a quiet, refined atmosphere. There are large grounds, tennis court, sun porch and children's playground. Special rates by week or month.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

**Prince George Hotel**  
Fifth Ave. & 28th Street  
NEW YORK

GEORGE H. NEWTON, Manager

Formerly of Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, and Parker House, Boston.

One of the Most Beautifully Appointed Hotels in New York

800 Rooms—All With Bath

Highest standards. Moderate prices. Unexcelled cuisine. Central location, near shops and theaters. One block from Elevated and Subway stations.

Room and bath \$2 and up; two persons \$3 and up. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath \$5 and up.

Grand Floor for Ladies and Gentlemen on Grand Floor

NEW YORK

**The Biltmore**  
NEW YORK

America's Latest and Most Refined, and New York's Centermost Hotel

Only hotel occupying an entire city block. Vanderbilt and Madison Aves., 3rd and 4th Sts., adjoining Grand Central Terminal.

1000 rooms open to city air. 950 with bath.

Room rates from \$2.50 per day. Suites from 2 to 15 rooms for permanent occupancy. Large and small ball banquet and dining salons and suites specially private functions.

John McK. Bowman, Pres.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**Cochran Hotel**

American and European Plan  
Corner K and Fourteenth Sts.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Southern exposure and convenient to Government Buildings, Parks and Shopping District.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR AUTOMOBILES

Write for Terms

EUGENE S. COCHRAN, Mgr.

**1000 ISLAND HOUSE**  
ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.

A modern hotel located in the heart of the 1000 Islands

18-hole golf course, 20 clay tennis courts, canoeing, excellent motoring roads; polo tournaments and motor boat races in July and August. American and European Plan.

O. G. STAPLES, Proprietor

Rates, Booklets, etc. on St. Charles, New Orleans

Address W. H. WARBURTON  
Prince George Hotel, New York

**THE BROZTELL**  
East 27th Street at 5th Avenue, NEW YORK.

THE SHOPPING CENTER

Every Room with Bath and Shower

\$1.50 to \$2.50 per day

Homelike restaurant with moderate prices.

WM. J. QUINN JR., Proprietor

Formerly Asst. Mgr. The St. Charles, New Orleans

ADIRONDACKS

**Grand View Hotel**  
LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

Every convenience to meet the requirements of refined people; exceptional table; orchestra; private bath.

FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT

All out-of-door Adirondack diversions. Circular.

M. B. MARSHALL, Lake Placid, N. Y.

**MILLBROOK INN**  
MILLBROOK, N. Y.

88 Miles from New York.

NOW OPEN

GOLF

On an unusually well-kept and sporty course, adjoining the Inn. Rooms, single or en suite, with or without bath. Booklet and road map on application.

Telephone 8 Millbrook.

SAMUEL A. ELLIS, Owner and Prop.

**The Wiltshire**  
The Best Moderate Priced Hotel in ATLANTIC CITY.

Every modern convenience. Auto bus meets trains. Open all year. Cap. \$50.

SAMUEL A. ELLIS, Owner and Prop.

**DEWEY HOTEL**  
Fourteenth and L Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.

A modern hotel, located in the most central section.

A. P. \$3.00 and up; E. P. \$1.50 and up.

GEORGE Q. PATTEE, Proprietor

Also ROCKINGHAM HOTEL, Portsmouth, N. H.

**HOTEL STATLER** Buffalo  
450 ROOMS 450 BATHS

Every room has private bath, running ice water, and other unusual conveniences.

Also Cleveland and Detroit.

Now building in St. Louis and New York

CALIFORNIA

**HOTEL ALEXANDRIA**  
(FIREPROOF)  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Magnificent Equipment, Excellent Cuisine, Unobtrusive Service. 700 Luxurious Rooms.

**Shuster Apartments**  
1137 W. 11th Street  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Beautifully furnished single and double apartments with bath and kitchenette. Spacious balconies and terrace. Rates reasonable.

**TRAYMORE**  
ATLANTIC CITY

WORLDS GREATEST HOTEL SUCCESS

Here congregate the distinguished representatives of the World of Fashion, Art, Literature, Commerce, State-manship.

American, European Plans  
DANIEL S. WHITE, President  
JOSEPH W. MOTT, Gen. Mgr.

**Hotel Manhattan**  
In the Center of New York  
MADISON AVENUE  
42nd and 43rd Streets

One block from the Grand Central Terminal.

Entrance to Subway and convenient to all Transportation Lines.

Within easy access of all places of amusement and in the heart of the new shopping district.

Rates from \$2.50 per day.

JOHN McE. BOWMAN, President.  
PAUL B. BODEN, Vice-President.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**Hotel Powhatan**  
Pennsylvania Ave., N. & 18th Sts., N.W.

Showing the Hotel Powhatan upon the completion of its new addition.

Overlooking the White House, offers every comfort and luxury, also a superior service.

European Plan. Rooms, detached bath, \$1.50 and up. Rooms, private bath, \$2.50 and up. Write for Souvenir Booklet and Map.

E. O. OWEN, Manager.

**Shoreham Hotel**  
H Street Northwest at Fifteenth  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EUROPEAN PLAN  
FIREPROOF

Washington's Most Exclusive Hotel

Noted for its cuisine and perfection of individual service.

**WILDBOOD BY THE SEA**  
AND WILDBOOD CREST

Six reasons why they are the best resorts for your Summer vacation:

Finest Bathing Beach

Always Cool All Summer

Pfeiffer's Philadelphia Orchestra

Five-Mile Boardwalk

Splendid Auto Roads

For beautifully illustrated booklet and detailed information, write today to

J. WHITESSELL, City Clerk, Wildwood, N. J.

**Hotel Marion**  
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.

75 Miles from Albany. Directly on the Lake Front, also State Road from Lake George Village to Bolton Landing.

Capacity, 300 Guests—White Service.

With or without Private Bath.

Open June to October—Adjoining New Country and Yacht Club—Fireproof Garage—Booklet Free and detailed information, write today to

JOSEPH H. MARVEL

**Pocono Mountains**  
THE OLD INN, Cresco, Pa.

For rest and recreation. Glen, tennis, bathing, fishing, stock golf. Terms: single \$12.50 to \$15, double \$15 to \$18. Booklet, \$1.00.



## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Martin McNulty Crane, chairman of the Texas Democratic Good Government League, is a former Attorney-General of the State, and has for some time been active in organizing and leading the temperance forces of Texas. He plans through this league to shape group action within the Democratic party so as to force it, in his own as in other Southern States, to fight for and get prohibition of the liquor traffic. A lawyer by profession and one of the best counselors in the State, he has back of him a political career as Senator, Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney-General that enables him to enter on this new campaign with all the tactical equipment and inside knowledge of the foes to be overcome that a successful leader should aim to have. The league has the most reforms, hostile to the "machine" that now controls the party, for which it intends to fight; but its chief issue will be elimination of the saloon.

Manuel E. Quezon, who is scheduled to arrive in Washington with a formal offer of 25,000 soldiers to the Government for service in France or elsewhere, is now president of the Senate of the Philippines' Insular Government, and his errand is one of the finest testimonies to the success of American rule in the islands that has yet been rendered; for it registers voluntary action by the Filipinos. President Quezon from 1909 to 1916 was resident commissioner of the islands in Washington, having a seat in the House of Representatives but not a vote. Prior to that he was a member of the Philippine Assembly, a Provincial Governor and a prosecuting attorney, his formal relation with the United States Government's insular officials having been established in 1903, the year he was admitted to the bar at Manila. As one of Aguinaldo's chief officers in the native forces that resisted American occupation he won military prominence and showed the positive character that he has since displayed in statecraft. His record while commissioner at Washington was one of dignity and courage and a reasoned setting forth of the national aspirations of the people he represented.

John Spargo, whose withdrawal from the Socialist Party in the United States is announced, bases his action on the alleged inefficiency of the organization to promote socialism, and not because he has ceased to be an internationalist or an anti-militarist. The pro-German attitude of the party prior to and following the entrance of the United States into war he cannot equate in or defend; and as a matter of socialist tactics he considers the policy as futile and inept as it is wrong in theory. Mr. Spargo is a native of Cornwall, England, and a university extension courses at Cambridge and Oxford Universities. While a youth he became a member of the Socialist Party in England. In 1901, coming to the United States, he entered on propaganda, both as a speaker and as a writer; and in a short time he became one of the best known and most widely read of the party's adherents. It is doubtful whether any American socialist has approached him in the variety or the prolific quality of his writings. Pure theory, however, has not been his only field of operation. In administration of the party he has served on national and international assignments, and is well known among the European leaders. His most valuable contribution to socialist literature is his biography of Karl Marx, by all odds the best work in English of the kind. Mr. Spargo as a socialist always has been an opportunist and not doctrinaire, and this has brought him into line with many of the social reform movements carried on by persons and by organizations far from socialist in their motives and methods.

Robert Williams has played a notable part in the development of the mining industries and railways in South Africa. When he went out to the Cape he became associated with Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and for 20 years the two men worked together in developing the industrial resources of South Africa. Mr. Williams is a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, where he received his education and took up the study of engineering. Going out to South Africa in 1881, Mr. Williams traveled extensively and carried out many important examinations for minerals. He organized several prospecting expeditions, one of the most notable being that led by Mr. George Grey, which discovered the Kanansie copper mine in Rhodesia. Mr. Williams was successful in making an agreement with King Leopold which gave the Tanganyika Company the sole prospecting rights for minerals over an area of 60,000 square miles in the Katanga district of the Congo. Here one of the most extensive copper fields in the world is situated, producing something like 80,000 tons of copper per annum, of a value of about \$4,000,000. When the plan to run the Cape-to-Cairo Railway through the Congo State to the Nile failed, Mr. Williams himself went to Lisbon and secured the right to construct the Benguela Railway, of which he is a director, from the Portuguese Government. Among his other enterprises was the financing of the Cape-to-Cairo Railway through British territory to the Congo frontier, a task the Chartered Company had declined to undertake. Mr. Williams is vice-president of the Union Miniere du Haut Katanga and Katanga Railway Companies.

**LORD RONALDSHAY SETS AN EXAMPLE**  
By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India.  
CALCUTTA, India.—To Lord Ronaldshay, the new Governor of Bengal, who has just taken over charge from Lord Carmichael, belongs the credit of being the first Indian ruler to follow literally the example set by the King-Emperor a year and a half ago. Within 48 hours of his assumption of office Lord Ronaldshay announced to the war loan Bengal executive committee that he had decided to cut off champagne and other wines from the list of things consumed at Government House. He was well aware, said His Excellency, that such action on his part was open to misconception, but he had far too great a belief in the good sense of those whom he hoped shortly to count among his friends, and he felt that no one would believe that he was going to make any profit out of such a self-denying ordinance. He knew that there were many funds in Calcutta to which he could contribute in such circumstances, and he would soon be able to judge which funds were likely to be able to make the best use of such savings on expenditure. Lord Ronaldshay made it clear that he did not wish in any way to cast reflections on his predecessor or on anyone. The situation today was different, and the need for curtailment of expenditure far greater than it had been at any previous time.

It is too early as yet to pronounce upon the general popularity of Lord Ronaldshay's departure. It may be predicted with confidence that the step will be enthusiastically approved by the great majority of educated Indians of the old school, who are total abstainers almost to a man. Among the Europeans and the younger generation of educated Indians the enthusiasm may be qualified, but people have been calling out for so long for a lead from the head of the Government in the matter of personal self-denial that Lord Ronaldshay's example must challenge the respect. If not the emulation of many of those who are accustomed to the daily consumption of alcohol.

Lord Ronaldshay has also made a good impression in another way. When his appointment was announced, several of the Indian papers raised a kind of hue and cry because he had formerly been an aide-de-camp to Lord Curzon, and had written a book in which certain generalizations as to the fitness of Indians for self-government were laid down. It was implied that the incoming governor was a stern bureaucrat who, being sent out to give Bengal five years of "firm government." These apprehensions found utterance in the speeches which welcomed Lord Ronaldshay to the Bengal legislative council, over which he presided within 18 hours of his succeeding to the governorship.

His Excellency, in reply, genially assured the council that he had no intention of acting the tyrant. If he had had, he pointed out, he would have instantly cut short the addresses of welcome, because the speakers were not speaking to a formal motion. He tactfully hinted that the book which had created such a furore was not his last word on questions of Indian government, that he had "always endeavored to keep an open mind upon all questions," and that he hoped daily to increase his knowledge of the people and province of Bengal. In short, he has disarmed the hostility even of the Bengalee, the leading Indian paper, which, on his appointment a few months ago, clamored loudly for its immediate cancellation.

**SCOTTISH TRADE WITH CONTINENT**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
GLASGOW, Scotland.—At a specially convened meeting of the directors of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, a communication from the Association of Chambers of Commerce was considered regarding the distribution of confidential information bearing upon trade openings abroad for British traders, particulars of which are being collected by the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office, and which it is desired to circulate with the cooperation of the Chambers of Commerce throughout the country. Mr. J. W. Murray, president of the Glasgow Chamber, explained the scheme, and afterward moved an amendment, which was unanimously adopted, to the effect that the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce would cordially cooperate with the Government in the important scheme they had devised, and would immediately provide the staff and accommodation necessary for supplying their members with information when it was received.

Mr. Murray commenced by reminding the directors that the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office was established some time ago, primarily, he believed, to collect information regarding continental firms with whom firms in Great Britain were prohibited to trade. The department had also collected a considerable amount of other information. Many firms in Great Britain, Mr. Murray continued, had had good trade markets closed to them by the issue of the black lists, and it was hoped to help such firms, and other firms who wished to extend their connection abroad to find alternative channels of trade and obtain particulars of the people who desired to purchase their goods. In circulating this valuable information the Foreign Trade Department wished the cooperation of the Chambers of Commerce, and each chamber had been asked whether they would agree to the conditions laid down and take part in the scheme. Briefly, Mr. Murray said, it was intended to make each individual chamber responsible for seeing that the information supplied was given only to manufacturers and dealers in British goods who were members of the chamber, and whose names were approved by the department. If they decided to help in the work they would further have to agree to distribute the information to interested firms immediately, and to make the

necessary provision for this being done, and also to guarantee to withhold information from any member who communicated it to firms not entitled to receive it.

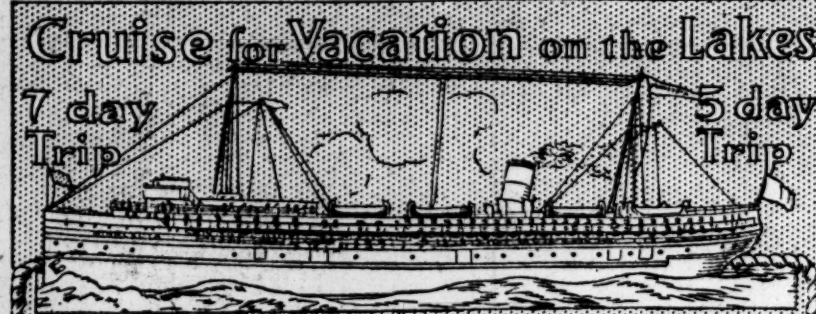
Mr. Murray then went on to describe some of the specially drafted forms for recording and transmitting the information which would be collected by the various consuls abroad. On one form, for example, the consul would enter certain important facts relating to the district to which he was attached, such as particulars of weights and measures, currency, distributing centers, ports of supply, population, value of imports and exports and so on. Another form would record information regarding individual firms and for this purpose was divided into two sections. The first dealt with local firms in the consul's area who desired to enter into trade relations with the United Kingdom, and also specified the firms recommended by the consul. The second section related to the principal competing firms in the district who were not recommended. The information of recommended firms given would include names and nationality of partners, financial standing, commercial reputation, principal goods required, general nature of firm's business, language in which correspondence should be carried out, and so on.

In conclusion, Mr. Murray expressed the opinion that the scheme which he had briefly described was one of the most important steps the Government had undertaken for the development of continental trade and he considered it was the duty of the chamber and the traders in the city and district to agree heartily to cooperate in the scheme.

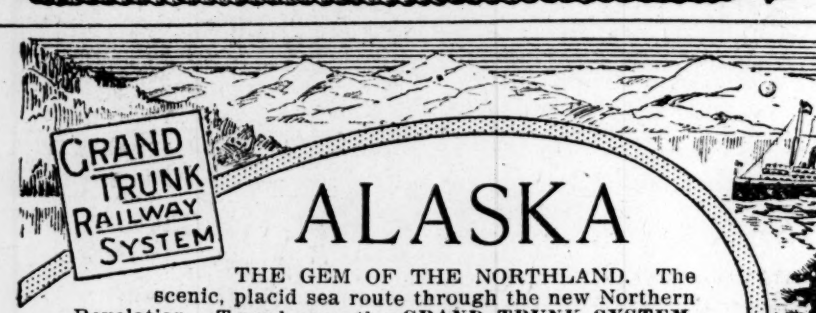
## HOTELS, BALTIMORE, TULSA AND GENERAL

## LEADING HOTELS

## TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER



**Cruise for Vacation on the Lakes**  
7 day Trip 5 day Trip  
The Magnificent Steel Steamship "Minnesota" \$50  
The Elegant Steel Steamship "Missouri" \$29.50  
The Magnificent Steel Steamship "Minnesota" \$50  
The Elegant Steel Steamship "Missouri" \$29.50  
The Magnificent Steel Steamship "Minnesota" \$50  
The Elegant Steel Steamship "Missouri" \$29.50



**ALASKA**  
THE GEM OF THE NORTHLAND. The scenic, placid sea route through the new Northern Revelation. Travel over the GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM.  
Highlands of Ontario Algonquin Park, Canada  
CANADA — A most glorious spot on the American continent for your vacation.

**Vermont Vacation Resorts**  
Combination Train and Auto trips—Personally Conducted—All Expense paid.  
Write for illustrated booklet No. 129, descriptive of "Vermont Vacation Resorts." Also booklet of the Highlands of Ontario. Send four cents for mailing Summer Homes Book No. 129 on Vermont Vacation Resorts.

**SCOTTISH TRADE WITH CONTINENT**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
GLASGOW, Scotland.—At a specially convened meeting of the directors of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, a communication from the Association of Chambers of Commerce was considered regarding the distribution of confidential information bearing upon trade openings abroad for British traders, particulars of which are being collected by the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office, and which it is desired to circulate with the cooperation of the Chambers of Commerce throughout the country. Mr. J. W. Murray, president of the Glasgow Chamber, explained the scheme, and afterward moved an amendment, which was unanimously adopted, to the effect that the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce would cordially cooperate with the Government in the important scheme they had devised, and would immediately provide the staff and accommodation necessary for supplying their members with information when it was received.

**SCOTTISH TRADE WITH CONTINENT**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
GLASGOW, Scotland.—At a specially convened meeting of the directors of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, a communication from the Association of Chambers of Commerce was considered regarding the distribution of confidential information bearing upon trade openings abroad for British traders, particulars of which are being collected by the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office, and which it is desired to circulate with the cooperation of the Chambers of Commerce throughout the country. Mr. J. W. Murray, president of the Glasgow Chamber, explained the scheme, and afterward moved an amendment, which was unanimously adopted, to the effect that the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce would cordially cooperate with the Government in the important scheme they had devised, and would immediately provide the staff and accommodation necessary for supplying their members with information when it was received.

**SOUTH AFRICA AND GREAT WAR**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa.—Some interesting speeches were made at a recent banquet given in connection with the Agricultural Society's show at Port Elizabeth, at which the president of the society, Mr. Mackay, presided, the chief speaker being Sir Frederic de Waal, the Administrator for the Province.

Mr. Mackay, in proposing the toast of the Administrator, referred to the recent outburst in the country with regard to the abolition of Provincial Councils. He claimed that the Provincial Council in the Cape had been a success, largely owing to the work of Sir Frederic de Waal at its head. Sir Frederic was not a native of South Africa, but had made it his adopted country and had striven for its welfare. The establishment of five or six new schools recently in Port Elizabeth, which were already overflowing, was one instance of the beneficial results of his administration.

Sir Frederic de Waal said that there were two things of which he wished to speak, namely the great Empire to which they belonged and that little patch of land that belonged to them, known as South Africa. In the midst

**NEW ORLEANS, LA.**  
The Paris of America  
**The St. Charles**  
"FINEST ALL-YEAR HOTEL IN THE SOUTH"  
Ownership combined with experience and a genuine desire to serve make for the ideal in Hotel Management.  
For booklets write Monitor Office or Alfred S. Amer & Co., Ltd., Props.

**CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS**  
**Nueces Hotel**  
AT  
The Naples of the Gulf.  
Salt Water Bathing Boating  
Sailing Perpetual Sunshine and Sea Breezes  
Cool, Restful Nights  
European Plan Fireproof  
Modern Throughout  
200 Rooms, 100 with Bath, \$1.00 Up  
O. Q. WOODMAN, Manager.

**The New Monteleone**  
NEW ORLEANS  
MODERN ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF  
Located in center of most interesting part of the city. European plan.  
Rates: Room with detached bath, \$1.00 up. Room with private bath \$2.50 up.  
JAMES D. KENNEY, Manager.

**Old Point & Norfolk Trips**  
From Boston. Grand 1000-mile trip. Meals and berth included on steamer. \$18.00  
Merchants & Miners Trans. Co.  
C. H. MAYNARD, Agt., Pier 2, Northern Ave.  
City Ticket Office, 248 Washington St., Boston.  
Tourists — See Chicago's Points of Interest in Comfortable Touring Cars  
Rexinger Tours of Chicago  
MARY A. REXINGER, Director  
735 Fine Arts Bldg., 410 So. Michigan Boulevard  
Send for Descriptive Literature

**HERKIMER**  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.  
E. F. 75c up. \$1.50 up Private Bath. COFFEY-SERVICE-VALUE  
Cafe and Lunch Room at Popular Prices  
**HIGMAN PARK INN**  
(On Lake Michigan) Benton Harbor, Mich.  
Open May thru October.  
Good motor route from Illinois, Indiana and Michigan. Noted for Cuisine service; a place to rest, as well as enjoy golf, tennis, dancing, bathing, etc.  
R. D. FLOOD, Manager.

**HOTEL STATLER** Detroit  
1000 ROOMS 1000 BATHS  
Every room has private bath, running ice water, and other unusual conveniences. Also at Buffalo and Cleveland.  
Now building in St. Louis and New York  
**HOTEL MEEK**  
EUROPEAN PLAN  
FIRST CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT  
RESTAURANT IN CONNECTION  
Rooms 50c, 75c and \$1  
316 Fulton Street, PEORIA, ILL.

**HOTEL STATLER** Cleveland  
1000 ROOMS 1000 BATHS  
Every room has private bath, running ice water, and other unusual conveniences. Also at Buffalo and Detroit.  
Now building in St. Louis and New York  
**HOTEL CAMPION**  
TWIN LAKES, COLO.  
2500 Acres of Beautiful Lakes, 30 mi. Streams, Golf, Tennis, Boating, Fishing, Trap Shooting, Rifle and Pistol Range, Bowling, Pool and Billiards, Archery, etc. A Vacation Playground Supreme. Reasonable Rates. Booklet.

**FRANCHISE FOR INDIANS**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
OTTAWA, Ont.—An attempt is being made to obtain the franchise for the Indians who have done such splendid service for the Empire on the battlefields of Europe. At present in Ottawa pleading their cause is Capt. A. E. G. Smith, a member of the Six Nations tribe, and son of A. G. Smith, the famous chief. Captain Smith, who was awarded the military cross and has been twice wounded, on the Somme and Ypres salients, is home on two months' leave.

**GOLD FOR JAPAN**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Subtreasury has transferred to San Francisco \$2,000,000 on account of shipment of an equal amount of gold to Japan.

**WESTERN**  
**PLEASEING**  
You will like The Hollenden because of the culture and refinement of its guests; because of the surroundings—quiet, elegant and free from gaudy display.  
But particularly The Hollenden will please you because of the excellent service in its three nationally famous restaurants—menus of exceptional range; unusually good cooking; tactful, intelligent personal attention; because of its commodious rooms and its convenient location.

**EUROPEAN PLAN, WITH BATH.**  
For One Person — \$2 to \$3  
For Two Persons — \$3 to \$6  
With Twin Beds — \$4 to \$6  
Suites at various prices.  
**The Hollenden**  
Cleveland

**HOTEL BALTIMORE**  
KANSAS CITY  
In the very MIDDLE of the leading theatres, financial houses and shopping places.  
800 Fire-Proof Rooms  
Rates \$1.50 and upward  
Wallace M. Robinson, Pres.

**SEATTLE, WASH.**  
**New Washington Hotel**  
Superb Location  
Overlook Harbor and Sound  
All Rooms with Private Bath  
Rates \$2.50 Per Day and Up  
Superior Dining Service and Cafe  
One of the Finest Hotels on the Pacific Coast

**Shirley Hotel**  
DENVER, COLORADO  
Seventeenth Avenue and Lincoln Street  
DENVER'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL  
300 ROOMS, ALL UP-TO-DATE  
Hotel Owns and Operates Dairy and Gardens  
Artisan Water Popular Prices  
JOHN B. DODGE, Manager

**Cafe MINERVA**  
216 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.  
EXCELLENT FOOD AND SERVICE  
ARTISTIC SURROUNDINGS  
MUSIC  
H. C. DEMETER, Proprietor  
Operating also Savoy and Irvington Cafes

**St. James Cafe**  
241 Huntington Ave., BOSTON  
Established reputation in Back Bay. Excellent food. Prompt and courteous service.

**BOSTON**  
**TYPEWRITERS**  
Typewriters Rented  
At Lowest Rates offered anywhere, for high-grade, late-style models. Free repairs and ribbons during rental term. First payment applies if purchased. Prompt service. Money back if not satisfied. Call, write, phone, American Writing Machine Co., 119 Franklin St. Tel. Main 100.  
**CLOTHING**  
MAX KEEZER  
Highest prices paid for Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Old Gold and Precious Stones or Furniture. Send letter or telephone and will call at your residence. 1236 Mass. Ave., Cambridge. Tel. 302 or 2936. If one is busy call the other.  
**MUSKOGEE, OKLA.**  
**GROCERIES**  
**PURE FOOD GROCERY**  
Leading Fancy Grocers  
Quality never inferior to make prices cheap  
222 WEST OKMULGEE  
Phones 1206-1207-3148  
BROWN'S C. O. D. Grocery and Market.  
O. S. REDFIELD, Proprietor. 404-6 S. W. Okmulgee ave.  
**OKLAHOMA CITY**  
**WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES**  
KERR DRY GOODS CO.  
Shipping Charges Prepaid  
BORAUGH-BROWN  
DRY GOODS CO.  
215-219 West Main Street

**BALTIMORE**  
DEPARTMENT STORES  
Baltimore's Best Store  
**Hochschild Kohn & Company**  
Howard and Lexington  
DRY GOODS  
**HUTZLER BROTHERS**  
BALTIMORE  
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS  
Visit the Shop of Unusual and Artistic Things for Gifts  
**LYCETT, Importer**  
317 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.  
PRINTING  
FOR BETTER PRINTING SERVICE our plant is now right on the premises. THE C. C. GIESSE CO., Call St. Paul 1111  
BANKS  
**NATIONAL MARINE BANK OF BALTIMORE, MD.**  
Capital Stock ..... \$400,000.00  
Surplus ..... 200,000.00  
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS  
Gay and Water Streets  
**LEXINGTON MARKET**  
SAUSAGE AND DELICATESSEN  
OTTENHEIMER BROS.  
Stall 781-783 Lexington Market  
FLORISTS  
**MARY JOHNSTON**  
Florist  
221-223 W. Madison St., Baltimore

**PLUMBING**  
E. B. FRUIT  
Registered Plumber, Gas Fitter, Roofing, Spouting, Sinks and Furnace Work.  
Pratt and Fulton Streets. Tel. GH. 610-J  
**CLEANING AND DYEING**  
PARISIENNE DYEING CO.  
LOUIS KATZEN, Prop.  
CLEANSING-DYEING-PRESSING  
419 W. Saratoga St. Phone St. Paul 3201  
**BARBER SHOPS**  
FIDELITY BARBER SHOP  
1425 Fidelity Building, Baltimore  
G. W. WAGNER, Prop.  
**INSURANCE**  
MISS E. M. WEDKIND  
310 Munsey Bldg. Tel. St. Paul 2454  
Representing H. L. Spear & Co.  
**TULSA, OKLA.**  
**CLOTHIERS**  
**Palace**  
On Main at Fourth  
**HOUSEHOLD NEEDS**  
The Bass Furniture and Carpet Company  
Tulsa and Oklahoma City  
Oklahoma's Leading Furniture Store  
**WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES**  
**THE HAIL STORE**  
211 South Main Street  
Garments for Women  
Always Watch Our Windows  
**SHOES**  
**LYONS' SHOE STORE**  
115 So. Main Street  
Exclusive Agents for the Ground Gripper-Stetson Red Cross-Edwin C. Bart Shoes—For Men and Women.  
**ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES**  
and  
**SPORTING GOODS**  
F. B. DESHON & COMPANY  
416 S. Main. Phone 572.  
**TABLE SUPPLIES**  
**JOHNSON BROS.**  
For Exclusive High Grade Groceries Try Our Richelieu Brands  
516 S. Main Street, TULSA, OKLAHOMA  
Phone 2220  
**HARDWARE**  
**CUT GLASS**  
Silver, Cutlery and a fine line of high-grade Hardware.  
H. O. McCLURE, 277 S. Main St.  
**ELECTRICIANS**  
FRANK S. DAVISON CO.  
House Wiring—Old or New  
Electric Supplies, Motors and Repairing  
Phone 367 316 E. 2nd Street  
**HEATING AND PLUMBING**  
**S. J. CAMPBELL**  
Phone 1306 P. O. Box 1204



## LONDON, SOUTHSEA, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, LEEDS, ETC.

## LONDON

## JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS

JEWELLERS TO H. M. THE KING

## WATCH BRACELETS



Diamond  
Keyless Lever  
Watch, set in  
Palladium.  
Black Moiré  
Silk Strap.  
£22.10.0.

THE newest models in Watch Bracelets are to be seen at The Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company.

These Watch Bracelets, which are of the highest quality, range in price from £5 upwards, and are the best value obtainable.

A CATALOGUE WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION

## GOLDSMITHS &amp; SILVERSMITHS COMPANY LTD.

Watchmakers to the Admiralty  
ONLY ONE ADDRESS. NO BRANCHES.  
112 Regent Street, LONDON, W.  
Repairs are executed with care and promptitude. Moderate charges.

## HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS

Stuart Hepburn & Co.  
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS

Valuations for Probate and Insurance  
20-21 Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, S.W.  
Telephone: Western 1782. Est. 1796

## DAIRIES

WRIGHT'S DAIRY  
3 Westbourne St., Sloane Sq.  
60 King's Road, Chelsea

Pure New Milk DIRECT FROM FARM  
Chief Office: 46 Church St., Chelsea

## HOTELS

Opposite the British Museum  
THACKERAY HOTEL  
Great Russell Street, London  
Passenger Lifts. Fireproof floors.  
Bedroom, breakfast, attendance and bath.  
£6, 6d. per night per person.  
Full tariff and testimonials on application.  
Tels. "Thackeray, London."  
Phone: Museum 1230-1.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE  
MR. MARBLE ARCH—Comfortable home with board for a few ladies; bed-sitting room, gas stove; well recommended; terms from £1.15.0. 18, Cambridge St., Hyde Park. Phone: Paddington 2487.

PRIVATE HOTEL, 31 Westbourne Terrace, nr. Hyde Park, and 4 stations. Single nights, week-ends gladly catered for. From 30/- weekly. Excellent Cuisine. Personal supervision. Phone 2968 Padd.

PRIVATE HOTEL, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58 Prince's Sq., W.; most comfortable, facing gardens; moderate independent terms. Apply PROPRIETRESS, Tel. Park 3532.

HYDE PARK, 37 Linden Gardens, W. Board Residence; highly recommended; comfortable; good cooking, and convenient for all parts. Tel. 293 Park.

RICHMOND, 41 Montague Rd.—Paying guests received; close to terrace and park; station 10 min. Phone Richmond 849.

HIGH CLASS Home from Home. Excellent Cuisine. 29 Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. Phone: 4205 Park.

## TABLE SUPPLIES

OLLIFF BROS.  
PURVEYORS OF MEAT  
12 Symonds St., Sloane Square, S. W.  
Phone: 403 Kensington

LEATHER GOODS  
Repairs a Specialty.  
Trunks taken in exchange.  
TOM HILL, Actual Maker  
44, Sloane Square (next to station)  
Phone: VIC. 5809. Est. 1870.  
Umbrellas Recovered and Repaired

CLEANING AND DYEING  
ECONOMY IN DRESS  
Don't buy new but send your  
Gloves, Blouses, Gowns, and Costumes  
to be Dry Cleaned like new to  
J. KERRY & CO.,  
87 South Molton St., London, W.  
Telephone 3343 Mayfair

LAUNDRIES  
The Langholm Laundry  
POINT PLEASANT  
Putney Bridge Road, S. W.  
Price List on Application.

THE CARLYLE LAUNDRY  
28 CHRYNE ROW  
CHELSEA, S. W. 3  
Telephone: Western 1179

PHOTOGRAPHY  
OLGA BASWITZ  
Artistic Photographs  
Portraits in Watercolour  
20-21, Brompton Road Ken. 470

TO LET  
FURNISHED FLAT, South Kensington.  
Ground floor, light and airy, 2 large reception, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen.  
Electric light. Gardens at back. Plate and linen. 3½ guineas. References. X 24 Mon.  
Office: 12 North St., Strand, London.

STATIONERS  
STATIONERY. One Room good quality  
Note-paper and 500 Envelopes to match,  
printed or stamped with address. Car-  
riage Paid for 10/6. Samples free.  
R. & S. BUTLER, Printers and Stationers,  
108, Strand Green Road, N.

STATIONERS  
STATIONERY. One Room good quality  
Note-paper and 500 Envelopes to match,  
printed or stamped with address. Car-  
riage Paid for 10/6. Samples free.  
R. & S. BUTLER, Printers and Stationers,  
108, Strand Green Road, N.

STATIONERS  
STATIONERY. One Room good quality  
Note-paper and 500 Envelopes to match,  
printed or stamped with address. Car-  
riage Paid for 10/6. Samples free.  
R. & S. BUTLER, Printers and Stationers,  
108, Strand Green Road, N.

STATIONERS  
STATIONERY. One Room good quality  
Note-paper and 500 Envelopes to match,  
printed or stamped with address. Car-  
riage Paid for 10/6. Samples free.  
R. & S. BUTLER, Printers and Stationers,  
108, Strand Green Road, N.

STATIONERS  
STATIONERY. One Room good quality  
Note-paper and 500 Envelopes to match,  
printed or stamped with address. Car-  
riage Paid for 10/6. Samples free.  
R. & S. BUTLER, Printers and Stationers,  
108, Strand Green Road, N.

STATIONERS  
STATIONERY. One Room good quality  
Note-paper and 500 Envelopes to match,  
printed or stamped with address. Car-  
riage Paid for 10/6. Samples free.  
R. & S. BUTLER, Printers and Stationers,  
108, Strand Green Road, N.

STATIONERS  
STATIONERY. One Room good quality  
Note-paper and 500 Envelopes to match,  
printed or stamped with address. Car-  
riage Paid for 10/6. Samples free.  
R. & S. BUTLER, Printers and Stationers,  
108, Strand Green Road, N.

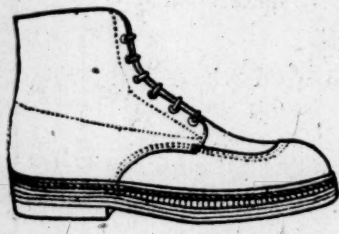
STATIONERS  
STATIONERY. One Room good quality  
Note-paper and 500 Envelopes to match,  
printed or stamped with address. Car-  
riage Paid for 10/6. Samples free.  
R. & S. BUTLER, Printers and Stationers,  
108, Strand Green Road, N.

## BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS

## BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS

## McAFEE'S

New Extension 38 Dover Street, Piccadilly, W. 1.



Makers of  
The Best Boots  
for Active Service

Self measurement form and sketches  
of Marching Boots sent on applica-  
tion.

MARCHING BOOTS. All sizes in stock.

Cash Prices ..... 55/- and 63/- per pair  
Credit Prices ..... 63/- and 70/- per pair  
Postage abroad 1/6 extra.

## REAL WATERPROOF BOOTS

fitted with McAfee Waterproof Welt, Reg. design no.  
689646, combined with DRI-PED Waterproof Soles.

Cash Price ..... £3. 8.0  
Credit Price ..... £5.15.0

ALAN McAFEE, Ltd. (A. B. McAFEE, Sole Director)

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

## THE CLEAR BURNING

## "Vesta" Coals

The pleasure of your  
custom would be  
greatly appreciated.  
Price list and  
stamped order card  
will be sent with  
pleasure.

PEARSALE, Ltd.

Head office: Established 1896  
125 Westbourne Pk. Rd., London, W.  
Phone: Park 4000  
Distributing depots and Branch offices in  
all parts of London.

## SMITHERS &amp; SONS

## KINGSTON-ON-THAMES

Phone: Kingston 1894 (2 lines)

## REMOVALS

## WAREHOUSING

## FURNISHING

CHINA AND GLASS STORES—Goods  
matched and for hire; china and glass  
neatly repaired. JAMES, 33,  
King's Road, Chelsea. Phone: KENS. 2606.

## PIANOS

## Pianos—Organs

## HARMONIUMS

New and Secondhand by the Best Makers.  
Exchanges. 5 to 65 gns. Hires.  
Tunings. Packing Free or Carriage. Repairs.

## STAGG &amp; SONS, Established 1867

56 Red Lion Street, HOLBORN, W. C.

## TAILORS

## LESLEY, LAY &amp; LESLEY

## TAILORS AND

## BREECHES MAKERS

23, Backlumbury  
(3 Doors from Mansion House)  
Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C.  
Moderate Prices. Personal Attention.  
Phone: 8030 Bank

## PASSAGE AGENTS

## Passage &amp; Shipping Agent

CHAS. F. HORNCASTLE  
invites those about to travel to consult  
him and get the benefit of his wide experi-  
ence and personal attention.  
NO EXTRA EXPENSE INCURRED  
12 St. Helen's Place, E.C. Phone 3054 City

## BOOKS

## THE International Suffrage Shop, 5 Duke

St. Villiers St., W. C. 2, the centre for the  
sale of Literature on Feminist and Social  
subjects. Catalogue on application.

## PICTURE FRAMING

## PICTURE FRAMING

J. MIDDLETON, 231 King's Rd., Chelsea  
Established 30 years

## SCHOOL OF DANCING

## MAYFAIR School of Dancing, 5 James

St., Oxford St. (adjoining Times Book  
Club). Principals: Miss Flora M. Fair-  
bairn and Miss Noona MacQuid. Expert  
 tuition to students of all ages in every  
branch of the art, including training of  
students for the profession and teachers.

## SCHOOLS

## Heath Croft Preparatory School

28, Thurlow Road, Hampstead  
Prepares for Public Schools, Osborne, etc.  
THOROUGH INDIVIDUAL TUITION  
Apply Principal, MR. C. H. TASKER

## VERNON HOUSE

BRONDESUR, N. W.  
Boys prepared for Public Schools  
and Osborne. Special School Buildings  
recently added.

Headmaster: H. Ernest Evans, LL.D.

THE ABBEY, Beckenham, Kent. Pre-  
paratory School for Boys. Spacious Build-  
ings. Extensive Grounds. Scholarship and  
Osborne Successes. W. SALTER, M.A.

WETBRIDGE, Surrey. Queen's College  
(girls); pine district; modern education;  
exams; tennis; highest references. MISS  
DUNSTAN, J. B. A. M. (Registered).

THE HALL, Beckenham, Kent—Good  
class school for girls; beautiful grounds;  
fine premises; home comforts. Principals,  
MISS KAY and MISS GILL.

SEABIDE HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.  
Portpool, Birchingdon-on-Sea, Thanet. For  
prospects and particulars apply MISS  
FLORENCE BARNES.

NEWELL HALL, Bracknell, Berks.—  
School for girls. Modern education in all  
its branches. LADY MOLTEND.

HOME SCHOOL for Girls. Bradley  
Wood House, Near Newton Abbott, S.  
Devon. Good modern education. Large  
house; 5 acres lovely grounds. High; near  
sea and moor. MISS. & MISS WALTERS.  
B. A. Hous. Lond. N. F. U. Higher Cert.

## PLUMBERS AND DECORATORS

## CUTHBERTSON

BUILDER, DECORATOR  
DRAINAGE EXPERT ETC.  
TELEPHONE 613 VICTORIA

31 SYMONS ST.  
SLOANE SQUARE SW

## BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRERS

Repairs to Boots and Shoes  
W. AYLIFFE & SONS

24 Sloane Sq. and 110 Kings Road, S. W.

## SOUTHSEA

## RESTAURANTS

## W. BRUNTON &amp; SON

High Class Baker and Confectioner  
SPECIALTY—CHOCOLATES

Our Own Make. From 3s. per lb.

## RESTAURANT

High Class Cuisine Well Recommended  
38-40, Palmerston Rd., Southsea  
Phone 4242

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

87 Palmerston Road, SOUTHSEA

## MABEL HUXFORD

HAT AND VEIL SPECIALIST  
Moderate Prices

## BUILDERS AND DECORATORS

BUILDERS AND DECORATORS. Drain-  
age Experts. C. F. BROWN & SON,  
85 Marmion Rd., Southsea. Phone 3309.

## DAIRIES

YOUNG & SONS, DAIRYMEN  
36, Hambrook Street,  
Phone 6671, Southsea.

## SUSSEX

## BOARD AND ROOMS

HIGHCLERE, Private Hotel, 38 and 40  
Brunswick Place, Hove. Tel.: 2963 Hove.  
The MISSISS CRABBE.

## BOURNEMOUTH

## APARTMENTS

BOSCOMBE—Comfortable Apartments;  
5 minutes from sea and tram; small shady  
garden; quiet locality; moderate. MISS  
COLE, Sandhill Lodge, Florence Rd.

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BOURNEMOUTH. "Berkswell," high  
class Pension in own grounds, on the  
West Cliff. Near Sea, Trams, Winter  
Gardens, etc. Terms moderate. MRS.  
BRIDGMAN KING.

BOURNEMOUTH. "Clarendon Mansions"  
Private Hotel, near West Station. Moderate  
terms. Comfortable and under personal  
supervision of Proprietress.

BOSCOMBE—Greenacre, Argyle Rd. Pen-  
sion. South Aspect, detached. Near Sea,  
trams. Comfortable, moderate. MISS LEE.

## BRISTOL

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

LADIES' and Children's Millinery. Cos-  
tumes from 2 gns. Dressmaking for all its  
branches. PRINCE, 30A Park St., Bristol.

## STROUD

## THE SESAME SHOP

LONDON ROAD, STROUD, GLOS.  
STICKS

BOOKS of Every Description  
BEAUTIFUL and USEFUL POTTERY  
in great variety.  
MEDICI Society's and other COLOUR  
PRINTS.  
Artistic neckties and ornaments.  
Carriage paid on all orders over 25s.

## TAILORS

ALFRED E. SHIPWAY, Gold Medalist  
1912. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor. 23  
Lansdown, Stroud, Glos.

## BEVERLEY

## MOTORS

## HEBBS, Motor Garage

BEVERLEY  
Agent for all the leading makes of  
Motors and Cycles  
REPAIRS IN ALL BRANCHES

## CHELTENHAM

## APARTMENTS

COMFORTABLE rooms; good situation;  
recommended; terms on application. MISS  
BENSON, 6 Lyall Terrace, Cheltenham.

## BIRMINGHAM

## DRAPEES

HALLS, 68 Hill Top, West Bromwich.  
Family Drapers. Established 1851.  
Proprietor: F. D. BEDDOE.

## LIVERPOOL

## TABLE SUPPLIES

## SEND YOUR ORDERS TO COOPER'S

In Church Street, Liverpool  
You get the best of everything in all de-  
partments. Provisions, Groceries, Fruit,  
Flowers, Hardware, etc.  
New Enlarged Price List now issued.  
Copies free on request.  
The finest Cafe in the provinces.

## DEPARTMENT STORES

is the highest  
grade drapery  
and furnishing  
establishment in  
the North of  
England.

of Bennett Str  
LIVERPOOL

## MEN'S SPECIALTIES

DAVIES'  
"THE GOLDEN HAND"  
79 Church Street  
LIVERPOOL  
Shirtmakers and Hosiers  
to Gentlemen

ALFRED E. HYDE, Tailor, 47 South  
John Street, Liverpool. Personal attention.

## LEATHER GOODS

F. F. HUDSON  
Hand Bags, Dressing Cases, etc.  
Repair work a specialty.  
1st Floor showrooms  
15a, Ranelagh St., Liverpool  
The Book Bag Opp. Central Station

## FRAME MAKER &amp; PRINT SELLER

Established 1838  
RICHARD JEFFREYS  
88 Bold Street, LIVERPOOL  
CARVER, GILDER, FRAME MANUFACTURER  
AND PRINT SELLER  
Paintings cleaned and restored

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

EDITH HIBBARD  
MILLINERY, ROBES &  
LADIES' LINGERIE  
25 Basnett St. Phone 5192 Royal

Individual Tailor-mades for All Occasions  
33, Hardman Street Phone Royal 2167

## BOOTMAKERS

Established 1839  
THIERRY  
5, Bold Street, Liverpool  
Court and Military Bootmakers  
Also London and Manchester

## BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS

PHILIP, SON & NEPHEW, Ltd.  
20 Church St., Liverpool  
Book and Map Sellers, Stationers,  
Artists Colourmen.  
Orders by Post carefully executed.

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

COAL—THOS. H. WRIGHT & CO., Est.  
1880. Highest quality of coal at most moderate  
prices. 220 and 228 Crown Street,  
Liverpool. Telephone Royal 888.

## PLUMBERS AND DECORATORS

ROBERTS BROTHERS, 30 Church St.,  
Liverpool. Plumbers, Decorators, Joiners,  
and Estate Agents. Property repairs  
promptly executed. Tel. 3002 Royal.

## PIANOS

S. VICKERS, Piano-forte Manufacturer,  
Tuning and Repairs a Specialty.  
5 Newington (Bold St.) Liverpool.

## LAUNDRIES

PRINCESS LAUNDRY, 14 Alburgh Road,  
Liverpool. Phone 126 Lane. Every  
care given. Prices moderate.

## ROCHDALE

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Write to  
HOYLE & CO.  
Albion House, 78 Spital Rd.  
for Dainty Voile Blouses for  
present wear.  
White Swiss and Irish hand  
embroidered from 6/11.  
A nice selection of crepe-de-  
chine and silk shirts in all  
shades.

F. A. HEALD  
Millinery and Blouse Specialist  
Castor Goss 3/9 post free.  
68 Drake Street

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

For HOUSEHOLD SOAPS  
and WASHING REQUISITES try  
HUTTON & EDDISON  
100 Boundary Street, ROCHDALE

## LACE AND CASEMENT

CURTAINS  
M. E. HARRISON  
232 Entwistle Road, Rochdale

## BOLTON

## TAILORS

EXPRESSION is often conveyed by  
One's Clothes  
Something depends upon the  
tailor in striking the right note  
expressing your individuality.  
SCHOLES & SCHOLES, Tailors  
Nelson House, Bolton Tel. 1141

## BLACKPOOL

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

HOUSEHOLD SPECIALISTS  
2 Clifton Street, Blackpool  
OUT STOPS A SPECIALTY

FOR SPIRILLA CORSETS, Paper Patterns,  
and Dressmaking Classes consult Jones  
and Walton, Clifton Street, Blackpool.

MISS DUDLEY  
12, Central Beach, Blackpool  
SPIRILLA CORSET PARLOURS

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE

ROWLING & HARGREAVES, 95 Lo.  
St., North Shore, Blackpool. Apartments,  
near Promenade and Talbot Road Station.

## HULL

## BOOTMAKERS

M. S. HALLER & SON  
BOOT and SHOE DEALERS  
Agents for "K." "Queen," and "Bective"  
Footwear.  
20 Market Place, Hull. Tel. 263 Y Cent.

## MANCHESTER

## DEPARTMENT STORES

## DEPARTMENT STORES



By appointment to their Majesties  
The King and Queen

## KENDAL MILNE &amp; CO.

Millinery · Costumes · Dressmaking  
Ladies' Tailoring and Outfitting

Cabinet Furnishing, Carpets, Decorations, Furniture, Draperies, Curtains, Removals

## RESTAURANT

Illustrated Booklets sent  
Post free on request.



## DUBLIN, NORFOLK, OMAHA, TOPEKA, WASHINGTON, D.C., ETC.

DUBLIN  
IRISH LINEN  
Sheets and  
Pillow Cases

Irish hemstitched linen sheets  
2 yards x 3 yards, 29/11, 35/- per pair.  
2 1/2 yards x 3 yards, 37/6, 42/- per pair.  
Hemstitched cotton sheets  
2 yards x 3 yards, 13/6, 16/11 to 27/6 pair.  
2 1/2 yards x 3 yards, 17/6, 22/6 to 30/- pair.  
Pillow cases to match the above  
sheets from 1/2 to 7/6 each,  
according to quality selected.

*Switzer & Co.*  
Grafton Street  
DUBLIN

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES  
Real Panama Hats

Special attention is directed to our  
very extensive stock of  
Ladies' Real Panama Hats at the  
popular price of  
12/11.

All the latest shades in stock.  
D. KELLETT, Ltd.  
George's St. and Exchequer Street,  
DUBLIN.

COYLE  
LADIES' TAILOR  
COURT DRESSMAKER  
FURRIER

Furs remodeled, dyed and cleaned  
24, Grafton Street, DUBLIN

*Mrs. Bothwell*  
Smart, exclusive Hats, Blouses,  
Golf-coats, etc. Tele. 585  
77 Grafton St., DUBLIN  
ALDERMAN'S "Star" style in blouses and  
hats. Alderman's "Crocus" Cottons. At  
MONTYEN'S, 30 Grafton St., Dublin.  
MME. EASTWOOD, 1 Clare St.  
Milliner, Dressmaker, Blouses, Furs,  
Remodelling and altering, moderate prices.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES  
ESTD. 1792  
as a manufacturer and retailer  
of gentlemen's hats and caps of  
quality and style.

J. MORGAN  
9, Grafton Street  
DUBLIN

STATIONERS AND BOOKSELLERS  
COMBRIDGE, Ltd.  
18 and 20 Grafton St., DUBLIN

Pictures for Presents  
GLOVES  
"EXCLUSIVE GLOVER"  
(Formerly Supple)  
Perfect fit guaranteed.  
All gloves fitted on.  
Moderate prices.  
48, Grafton Street, Dublin

TAILORS  
ABBOTT & BALDWIN  
Military, Civil and Ladies' Tailors  
10 Wicklow Street, Dublin

TABLE SUPPLIES  
WHITESIDE  
SOUTH CITY MARKET, DU' LIN  
Dealers in Groceries, Fruit and Provisions.  
Special terms for Country Orders.  
Telephone: Dublin 1212

BROWN BREAD SPECIALIST  
Try our home made Cakes.  
334 Grafton St., corner Ann St.

RESTAURANTS  
CAFE CAIRO  
Light Luncheon's a Specialty  
DUBLIN, 59 Grafton Street

INTERIOR DECORATORS  
DOCKRELL, DUBLIN  
DECORATION, PLUMBING, ELECTRIC  
LIGHTING  
STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS

POSITIONS WANTED  
EXPERIENCED Dutch lady seeks holi-  
day engagement or as companion. Good con-  
versational French. Excellent references.  
Care Brown, 18, 8, Frederick St., Dublin.

BOOK BINDING  
BOOKBINDING  
M. CALDWELL AND SON  
9 South Frederick St., DUBLIN

BELFAST  
TABLE SUPPLIES  
Irish Creamery Butter  
This famous butter is  
supplied by merchants  
throughout the city;  
also Crispin Cross  
Margarine.  
Butter, Egg and Margarine Importer  
25 Victoria Street, BELFAST.  
Telegrams, "Prime Belfast." Tele-  
phone 123.

DETROIT, MICH.  
TABLE SUPPLIES  
Jennings' Vanilla  
Ask Your Grocer

GLASGOW  
BOOTS AND SHOES  
"FITWELL"  
37 Renfield Street, GLASGOW  
SPECIALISTS IN  
MEN'S FOOTWEAR  
THREE BRANDS  
"FITWELL," "SELECTA," "OMEGA"  
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

TABLE SUPPLIES  
"ARBUTUS" FRUITS  
Are the choicest quality obtainable and  
the price is right.  
To be had in packets containing four tins,  
or in cases containing 24 tins.  
JAMES WARDLE  
73, Dunlop Street, Glasgow

MEN'S OUTFITTERS  
M. & A. RINTOUL  
HOSIERS, GLOVES and SHIRTMAKERS  
16 Renfield Street, Glasgow  
ALSO LADIES' GLOVES

TYPEWRITERS  
All makes of Typewriters for office work  
or home use.  
Repairs, Typewriting, and Duplicating  
DUNCAN & CO., The Typewriter Stores  
185 Hope Street, GLASGOW

SHIP BROKER  
ERL. ANSTENSEN  
SHIPBROKER  
93 HOPE STR., GLASGOW  
Telegrams: "Anstensen"

EDINBURGH  
BACON, CHEESE AND BUTTERMEN  
George Gibson & Son  
Specialties in  
FINEST HAMS

Bacon, Best Quality  
Specially selected Butter and Cheese  
of Excellent Flavour  
Country orders carefully attended to.  
44 QUEENFERRY STREET  
Telephone No. 2286 Central

LEATHER GOODS  
W. & J. MILNE, Ltd.  
USEFUL GIFT  
Hand Bags, Purses,  
Letter and Writing Cases,  
Dressing and Attache Cases,  
Luncheon Cases, etc.  
Wholesale and Retail  
126, Princes Street, EDINBURGH.  
Telephone: 2208 Central

TABLE SUPPLIES  
JAS. JOHNSTON  
BACON, BUTTER AND EGGS  
A Specialty  
1 Tennant Street Phone 15 Leith.

PHOTOGRAPHY  
For best results in  
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING  
of Amateurs' Negatives  
J. B. WATSON  
You send your money out of the country  
5, Frederick St. and Shandwick Place  
EDINBURGH

MEN'S SPECIALTIES  
DAVID FENDER  
HOSIER, SHIRT MAKER AND HATTER  
46 Shandwick Place  
GLOVES FOR ALL OCCASIONS  
Telephone 1082 Central Established 1863

MISCELLANEOUS  
CLOTHES PURCHASED  
DIGGLE & TAYLOR  
Purchase All kinds of Clothing  
Gents' Business Suits,  
Ladies' Costumes, Blouses,  
Underwear, etc.  
Best value given. Prices on approval.  
Est. 1868, YORKSHIRE ST., ROCHDALE

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES  
LARGEST  
Millinery, Blouses, Spirella Corsetiere,  
49 Old Town St., Plymouth.

TORONTO, CANADA  
HOUSEHOLD NEEDS  
MOVOL  
THE STAIN REMOVER  
REMOVES Iron-mould (Rust), ink, grass,  
fruit, mud and other STAINS from  
linen, silk, etc., without injury to the fab-  
ric, generally with one application.  
EDGEM'S LTD., Lombard St., London, W.  
St. Toronto, and from all better class  
Stores and Chemists.  
Trade Supplied at usual discount.  
Please mention the Monitor when ordering

NORFOLK, VA.  
HARDWARE  
Hardware Company, Inc., Hard-  
ware, stores and tools; mantels, lighting  
fixtures, tiles; builders', painters', house-  
hold and kitchen supplies. See us before  
you send your money out of the commu-  
nity. 245-247 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

MILLINERY  
GILKELIN HAT SHOP  
267 Granby Street—One of the oldest and  
best Millinery Shops in the city. Always  
in touch with latest ideas from Paris and  
New York. Established 1865.

JEWELERS  
GALE-FORD COMPANY  
Incorporated  
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS  
229 Granby Street, Norfolk, Va.

CONFECTIONERY  
Agents for  
Huyler's, Whitman's, Page & Shaw's  
and other High Grade Confections  
HOWARD'S, Inc., 200 Main St.

FLORISTS  
WM. J. NEWTON  
393 Granby Street  
Greenhouses; Colonial and 24th St.  
Phones: Store 4060—Residence 1972

LAUNDRIES  
COMPERE & SONS  
PARISIAN LAUNDRY  
Laundry, Dyeing and Cleaning  
1238 Church Street

SHOES  
S. J. THOMAS CO., Inc.  
"SHOES OF QUALITY"  
228 Granby Street

CLOTHIERS  
SHULMAN COMPANY  
Haberdashers, Knives, Hatters, Clothiers  
High Grade Custom Tailors  
Monticello Hotel, Corner, Norfolk, Virginia

OMAHA, NEB.  
DEPARTMENT STORES  
Prestige Value!  
and  
Intrinsic Quality!

Students of economics will remember these phrases well.  
Intelligent buyers long ago discovered that this store has always  
stressed quality—not how cheap, or how low in price, but *how good*  
in quality. That has been our governing and guiding thought as  
buyers and sellers of merchandise. Naturally and inevitably the  
customer has come to associate quality with the name, and  
PRESTIGE VALUE follows. The very label carries with it dis-  
tinction and is a guaranty equivalent to a warranty deed of absolute  
satisfaction.

THIS IS A WONDERFUL SILK SEASON—The styles and colors  
rather shock at first, but they grow on one after a little—Khaki,  
White, Oyster, Gray, Wisteria, the new Shadow Green—all these  
and more as foundations or ground work. Large designs,  
geometric, dots, Japanese, Chinese and other Oriental figures.  
Quiet, striking printings and colorings reminiscent of mosque,  
bazaar and market place.

Ready to put on garments made from all the latest and most wanted fabrics.  
All the accessories such as you expect to find in a high grade well appointed  
Dry Goods Store.

*Thomas & Co.*  
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

SHOES  
Regent Shoe Company  
Exclusive Styles. The Onimold Shoe for Men  
STORAGE  
OMAHA FIREPROOF STORAGE CO.,  
Pianos, Household Goods and General Mer-  
chandise, 806 South 10th St.

TAILORS  
EDWARD JOHNSON  
Merchant Tailor, 1815 FARNAM STREET  
My Suits Grow Old Gracefully

PRINTING  
EDDY PRINTING CO.  
222 Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb. Prompt Ser-  
vice. Personal Attention. Correct Prices.

KANSAS CITY, KANS.  
WALL PAPER AND BOOKS  
MAUNDER-DOUGHERTY  
MERCANTILE CO.  
Wall Paper and Paints

See Our Stock and  
Get Our Prices  
632-634 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, Kan.  
Both Phones West 161

MEN'S FURNISHINGS  
SHEPHERD & HAMMOND  
536 MINNESOTA AVE.  
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS  
Exclusive Agents for

Kuppenheimer Clothes and Other  
Lines of High Grade Merchandise

DRY GOODS  
Your Dollar Goes Farther  
at  
GROSSMAN'S  
DRY GOODS, READY-TO-WEAR  
BOYS' CLOTHES

638-640 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, Kan.

*Allen & Byrne*  
642-644 MINNESOTA AVE.  
The Store of Quality

MILLINERY  
GUYER SISTERS  
FINE MILLINERY  
Moderate Prices  
622 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kan.

MRS. FRANK BARNES, Millinery  
1011 North Seventh St., opp. Court House  
Bell Phone West 3479  
Kansas City, Kansas

CLEANING AND DYEING  
BOTH PHONES, WEST 998  
"It's All in the Name"  
The Superior Cleaning and Dyeing Co.  
911 North Sixth St., Kansas City, Kan.

LAUNDRIES  
Wulf's Steam Laundry  
Fifth and State Streets  
Kansas City, Kan.  
BOTH PHONES WEST 83

PAINTING AND DECORATING  
HARRY T. TIBBS  
Successor to HORTON-TIBBS  
ARTISTIC DECORATIONS  
604 Minnesota Ave. Both Phones West 155

SHOES  
The Nelson Shoe Company  
QUALITY SHOES AND HOSIERY  
608 Minnesota Avenue

TABLE SUPPLIES  
W. A. GRISWOLD & SON  
Groceries and Meats  
606 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kan.  
Both Phones 179 West

J. L. WILLIAMS  
Fancy Groceries and Meats  
2300 Strong Ave. Bell Phone Argentine 461

REITZ & SON  
FANCY GROCERIES AND MEATS  
Both Tels. West 134, 853 Minnesota Ave.

GROCERIES  
TRY FIELDS' FINEST FOODS FIRST  
Two Stores:  
17th and Olive 8th and Minnesota Ave.  
Kansas City, Mo. Kansas City, Kan.

GARAGES  
SECURITY GARAGE  
RUMMOBILE AGENCY  
LIVERY, ACCESSORIES, REPAIRS  
H. C. Dickson, Mgr. 7th and Barnett Ave.

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES  
MOTOR SUPPLY CO.—Automobile ac-  
cessories, 7th and Minnesota ave. Both  
phones West 2169.

FLORISTS  
CUT flowers and plants for all occasions.  
J. B. MARSON, Florist, 627 Group Ave. Bell  
phone West 2238. Home phone West 1798.

TOPEKA, KANS.  
MEN'S FURNISHINGS  
"Business as Usual"

Our business is better than usual  
—which is due to early advan-  
tageous buying and the unusual  
low prices on our high grade  
stocks. Being largest buyers of  
our class of merchandise in the  
Southwest our position for "Dol-  
lar-for-dollar" values is impreg-  
nable.

SUMMER CLOTHES  
STRAW HATS  
LOW SHOES, Etc.,

Ready for You  
Largest Stocks from which to make  
your selections.

PLEASEING SAVING PRICES  
Stores at TOPEKA, Kansas City,  
St. Joseph, Emporia.

*Auerbach & Guettel*  
*The Palace*  
CLOTHING CO.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES  
TOPEKA ELECTRIC  
COMPANY

ELECTRIC WIRING, FIXTURES  
AND REPAIRS  
Frantz Premier Vacuum Cleaners  
Mola Electric Washing Machines  
Sold on Easy Payments  
Free Demonstration

816 KANSAS AVENUE  
H. S. LEE, Proprietor

DEPARTMENT STORES  
*The Warren M. Gosby Co.*

THE STORE OF  
DEPENDABLE MERCHANDISE  
Unfailing courtesy and special-  
ized intelligent service.  
Merchandise of quality only at  
reasonable prices.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS  
LAWN MOWER TIME  
SUCCESS, \$4.50 is here. GREAT AMERICAN,  
KILPPER, \$6.50 \$13.50 and \$15.00  
BLUE BELL \$8.50

*Bullerton Bros. Co.*  
HARDWARE AND SPORTING GOODS  
712 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

PRINTING  
THE MAIL  
PRINTING HOUSE  
GEORGE M. CRAWFORD  
Manager

Capper Building, TOPEKA, Kansas  
Phone 3510

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS  
Breakfast and Dinner  
AT  
MRS. MILLS  
1013 Topeka Avenue

Those desiring to arrange for meals phone  
4404.

NEW CREMERIE  
RESTAURANT  
726 Kansas Avenue, Topeka  
CAFETERIA, Second Floor

LAUNDRIES  
Topeka Laundry Company  
LAUNDRYING, CLEANING, DYEING  
Thirtieth Year  
J. W. RIPLEY, Manager  
Second and Quincy Street, TOPEKA, KAN.

White Star Laundry  
Also Cleaning and Pressing  
Phone 142. 213-215 West Fifth

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES  
CLOTH-COVERED BUTTONS,  
HEMSTITCHING, PICOT EDGE,  
VOGUE BUTTON SHOP  
725 MILLS BLDG.

PARSONS, KAN.  
CLOTHIERS

Lambert & Duffy  
CLOTHIERS

PARSONS, KANSAS  
HOUSEHOLD NEEDS  
L. B. HAMMOND  
Furniture, Rugs, Trunks and Bags  
1707 Main, PARSONS, KANS.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.  
BOARD AND ROOMS  
MRS. WHEELER'S APARTMENTS, op-  
posite Helix Pier; ocean rooms; good  
table.

MISCELLANEOUS  
HOUSEHOLD NEEDS  
CLEANS  
White and  
Fancy Shoes  
All Wearing Apparel  
LEAVES NO RING

BLEECKER CO. All Department,  
Hempstead, N. Y. and Shoe Stores

BIG 4 LAUNDRY  
313 S. Fifth Street Phone 4

WASHINGTON, D. C.  
DEPARTMENT STORES  
S. Kann Sons & Co.  
8TH ST AND PENNA AVE.

Kann's are Exclusive  
Representatives in Washington for  
"RADMOOR"

Pure Unadulterated Silk Hose  
in black, white and 126 colors.  
Pair \$1.10

*Woodward & Lothrop*  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Every Correct Style in Men's Suits;  
special showing at \$25.00.  
New Military and Sport Models.

MAIL ORDERS  
receive prompt and careful attention by  
Expert Shoppers

SHOES  
EVERYBODY'S  
SHOE STORE  
Cor. 7th and D Sts., N.W., Entrance on D St.  
A Complete Line of SHOES  
W. A. SWENK, Manager

RICH'S  
1001 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.  
High Grade Footwear  
For Men, Women and Children  
Mail orders filled promptly. Send for booklet

Reliable Shoes and Hosiery  
WM. BARN & CO'S  
3 RELIABLE SHOE HOUSES  
Cor. 7th and K Sts.  
1914-16 Pa. Ave. 233 Pa. Ave., S. E.

JEWELERS  
THE MAYER CO., Inc.  
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS  
615 Fifteenth Street Northwest  
WATCH AND CLOCK EXPERTS. Box  
Chronometers, Nautical Instruments, etc.  
A. O. HITTERLY, 808 14th St. N. W.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS  
THE LOTUS LANTERN  
Breakfast, Luncheon and Gift Shop  
733 Seventeenth Street  
GOOD HOME COOKING

THE PURPLE IRIS  
Rock Creek Ford Road and Rittenhouse St.  
Cherry Chase, D. C.  
LUNCHEON Breakfast and Dinner by  
Telephone, Cleve. 1133

CONFECTIONERY  
Ice Cream & Ices  
18th St. & Col. Rd.  
Phone Col. 707  
and 3858

STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING  
THE STOCKET-FISKE CO.  
Paper, Reasonable  
Bags, Prices  
910 E. St. N. W. Phone M. 3641

PRINTING  
PRINTING THAT SELLS  
Reach the commercial buyer—the live busi-  
ness man—with Live Printed Matter—Let  
us estimate. COLUMBIAN PTG. CO., INC.,  
815 14th St., Main 4250.

TABLE SUPPLIES  
IF YOU are particular about your meat  
we want your trade. E. T. GOODMAN,  
the reliable butcher. 2 phones. Arcade Mkt.

PHILADELPHIA  
HOUSEHOLD NEEDS  
Coal by  
Telephone

Beats the mail. You can order in  
a minute and can depend upon the  
delivery just when promised.

E. J. CUMMINGS  
13th & Callowhill 51st & Warrington  
25th & Federal Germantown & Stenton

CLEANING AND DYEING  
LEWANDOS  
CLEANERS-DYERS-LAUNDERERS  
1633 Chestnut Street Phone Spruce 4679

NEW YORK CITY  
STORAGE AND MOVING  
NEW FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE  
FOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE  
Clean, separate, locked rooms  
248-250-252 WEST 63TH STREET  
Foreign and Inland Removals  
to Lift Vans

BOWLING GREEN STORAGE  
& VAN COMPANY  
Office, 18 Broadway, NEW YORK

ST. JOSEPH, MO.  
FURNITURE AND CARPETS  
St. Joseph's Quality Store

*The Brady*  
FURNITURE  
CARPETS  
FURNITURE, RUGS  
AND DRAPERIES OF QUALITY  
309-311 Felix Street Established 1867

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS  
Pimbley Paint & Glass Co.  
213 So. Sixth, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS  
SPECIAL NOTICE  
Buy new good coal.  
HYATT COAL CO., 108 So. 7th St. Tel. 532

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS  
DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK  
1206 G Street, N. W.  
Banking in all its branches  
3% PAID ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

NORTHWEST SAVINGS BANK  
Columbia Road and 18th Street, N. W.  
Pay 2% on Savings  
Your Accounts Solicited

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS  
W. A. FINCH, 2416 18th St. Co. 5339  
Hardware, Paints, Glass,  
Enamelware and Household Supplies.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS  
W. A. FINCH, 2416 18th St. Co. 5339  
Hardware, Paints, Glass,  
Enamelware and Household Supplies.

LEATHER GOODS  
QUALITY  
WEEK END CASES

—You'll find one of these Week End Cases might be convenient on short trips.  
—Black enamel covered—brass buckles—lining in dainty colors.  
—\$2.15 without tray.  
—\$4.50 with tray. Mail orders carefully filled.

*Becker's Leather Goods Co.,*  
1324-1326 F Street, Washington, D. C.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS  
CUT GLASS  
FOR THE BRIDE

The gift which will be appreciated, espe-  
cially when it bears the name of such  
makers as LIBBEY, HAWKES and other  
superior productions, that are shown in  
our Cut Glass Room.  
Period designs of Chippendale, Heppel-  
white, Louis Philippe, Paul Revere, Old  
English (1760-1810), Old Colony, etc.

Dulin & Martin Co.  
1215 F St. and 1214-18 G St.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES  
All Hats Trimmed Free  
KING'S PALACE

Department Store, 810-16 Seventh Street  
GINGHAM DRESSES—LINEN DRESSES  
Wooltex Pre-Shrunk Wash Skirts guar-  
anteed not to shrink in the tub. Every-  
thing for summer wear at moderate cost.  
FRANK B. JELLEFF, Inc.  
1216 F St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

*Mayer Bros. & Co.*  
937 and 939 F Street N. W.  
Ladies' Coats, Suits, Waists, Furs  
and Millinery

ERLEBACHER'S  
Ladies', Misses' and Juniors'  
OUTERWEAR SPECIALIST  
1310 F Street N. W.

MILLINERY  
ALL  
SPRING MILLINERY  
AT REDUCED PRICES  
Madame Stiebel, 1304 G St. N. W.

FLORISTS  
FLOWERS by Telegraph  
Throughout the Civilized World  
GUDE BROS. COMPANY  
1214 F Street N. W.  
Florists and Floral Decorators

FINE CUT FLOWERS, FLORAL DESIGNS  
ROBERT BOWDLER & SONS  
Phone Main 7188  
CENTER MARKET—Phone Main 3919

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS  
"AEOLIAN-VOCALION"  
The Phonograph that has made a musical  
instrument out of the talking machine.  
Sold only in Washington, by  
O. J. DeMoll & Co., Wash., D. C.

TAILORS  
J. W. CAMPBELL  
Tailor  
Suite 406 Real Estate Trust Building  
A. BLEICHER, 2507 Champlain St., Cor.  
Col. Road—Ladies' Tailor and Furrier.  
Remodelling, cleaning, pressing, ladies'  
and gents' suits. Call me. Col. 3483.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS  
SIDNEY WEST, Inc.  
14th and G Streets  
We are now showing The Most Complete  
assortment of  
MEN'S STRAW HATS  
In all Brads—Both soft and stiff.  
Models exclusive and always different.

Parker, Bridget & Company  
Outfitters to MEN  
and LITTLE MEN  
The Avenue at Ninth, Washington, D. C.

THE MODE  
for the correct things in MEN'S WEAR  
Eleventh and F Streets

LAUNDRIES  
YOUR ENTIRE  
FAMILY WASHING  
Done at 6 cents per pound  
Ask the  
MANHATTAN LAUNDRY  
1346 Florida Avenue North 3954

ARCADIA LAUNDRY  
Main office and plant, Arcade Building,  
14th St. and Park Road. Efficiency; qual-  
ity; prompt service. A trial will convince  
you. Please call Columbia 3227.

RUG RENOVATING  
Oriental Rugs Washed  
REPAIRED AND STORED  
A. H. BAKSHIAN  
Phone Main 6967  
Est. 27 Years. Cor. 17th and H Sts., N. W.

AUTOMOBILES  
HUBMOBILE AND HAYNES  
AUTOMOBILES  
We can not say enough in favor of these  
cars. Ask people who have owned them.  
Then see us.  
D. B. GISH, Inc., 1329 M Street, N. W.

DRY GOODS  
R. L. WAKEFIELD, Junction 18th & U  
Sts. Seasonable gifts and novelties, dry  
goods, men's and women's furnishings.



## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## Fashion Triumphs in Models for Active Work

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It seems a far cry to the days of crinolines and voluminous skirts, when a game of croquet might occupy a summer's afternoon and time had not, apparently, the value it has gained since. Taking a comprehensive view of the clothes worn today, one sees how faithfully they portray at any time, not only the habits, but the outlook of those who wear them. After many attempts, some needlessly grotesque, to bring out a design which should be, not only thoroughly appropriate to the new activities with which women are occupied at the present time, but which should still possess the dainty charm without which no garment can be attractive, fashion has triumphed in the latest models for gardening, or any active out-of-door work. Appropriate in every sense of the word to the purposes for which they are intended, these costumes, of blue linen tunic worn over white linen or cotton trousers, are quite charming. It is characteristic of all the clothes of today that, while strictly adhering to the severely workmanlike, if it be a working garment, yet, by ingenuity of design, every necessary detail is, in itself, decorative as well. In some instances, a deep turned up fold at the edge of a tunic will be utilized for pockets, at either side, individual expression deciding how these shall be held, whether by buttons in linen of a contrasting shade, or by some strong effective embroidery stitches.

Sleeves are full enough to allow perfect freedom of movement, but held closely at the wrist for neatness. Although some houses are showing short sleeves for these garments, they cannot really be recommended for hard work. Faultless cut and workmanship distinguish all these garments, brought more into evidence, perhaps, by the necessary simplicity of their design. The long roll-over collar, which may serve as protection in case of sudden shower, provides an opportunity for individual originality. There are many equally good variations of these working clothes, suitable to the purpose for which they are intended—some taking the form of a blouse, continued in front as a long apron with, always, the deep pockets, turned over, perhaps, with some striped linen or singham. A close-fitting cap with narrow brim, the crown being of the same striped linen, is made to wear with the above garment. Again, Chinese smocks in printed furniture linen are excellent, worn over a skirt of plain color, with a sunbonnet in the printed linen as a fitting accompaniment.

The looped fold or loose pocket opening is still everywhere in evidence, with just this difference, that its distinguishing feature is now its lining. This striped fold is seen on linen and chiffon alike, sometimes in its careless freedom evolving into a rever. It is noticeable that, among the latest models, sheath skirts with



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the new loose bodices, trimmed with coarse lace

long narrow trains are decidedly being recognized. These, of satin or crepe de chine, are opened in many graceful designs to show an underskirt of lace or georgette, lace being generally preferred. One of the most beautiful of these sheath skirts consists of two deep flounces wound round the skirt, hanging at one side in a long point, the other and shorter side showing a glimpse of a slightly draped underskirt; the inevitable narrow train hung from one side, com-

pleting the back. The bodice, straight and semi-fitting, is formed by a swathe of the material and is rolled up in double folds at the lower edge; this follows the same line of the skirt. Two well-defined corners, laid over a chemise of georgette, are finally held over the shoulders by narrow bands of black velvet, these providing an excellent contrast to the creamy brocade of the gown. It may be noted that these black velvet shoulder straps are an insistent detail in the new models. Lace is playing an increasingly important part in the new gowns and is responsible for some delightful schemes. For instance, a combination of black charmeuse and white chiffon takes the form of a bodice in white chiffon which, continued below the waist, is allied to a lower part of black charmeuse; this is veiled with white chiffon, the whole being then covered with black chantilly lace. Soft scarves of the same, lace over white chiffon fall at the hem at each side and are pulled out over a high waistcoat of black velvet. Again, the main scheme will be slightly varied by a graceful hanging cape, slung from the back, and falling well below the waistline; the rest of the dress being a combination of chantilly flounces, deep chiffon tucks, veiling white charmeuse with a deft touch of blue introduced. The new short coats are attractive, hanging quite loosely, and, in many instances, without sleeves.

The gown sketched shows one of the new loose bodices trimmed with coarse lace, touches of the same appearing on the skirt.

## The Corn Meal in the Kitchen Cupboard

Long before that ambitious explorer, Christopher Columbus, ever thought of investigating what lay beyond the blue expanse of the lively Atlantic Ocean, broad fields of maize, or Indian corn, were waving in the breezes of this then undiscovered country of America, according to some historians. Today corn is considered to be the universal crop of the United States, and about three-fourths of the corn raised in the world is raised right here in this country. That amount, moreover, averages now about 3,000,000,000 bushels annually, according to recent reports.

Corn is also grown in various European countries, thanks to that same energetic Christopher Columbus, if it is true, as historians claim, that he carried back seeds and introduced it into Spain, on his return from his famous voyage of discovery. From Spain it was, though not for a long time, distributed throughout other countries of the old world. There are, however, some writers who say that corn was known in Asia and also in Africa before Columbus started out on his westward travels. We learn, also, that it was once known in England as "Turkey wheat," which naturally makes one think that it was imported from the Orient.

Corn is susceptible to about as many different uses as any one growing thing could be expected to be, rather more, in fact. We not only eat sweet corn as a vegetable, fresh, and consider it a great summer delicacy, but we can it for winter use, feed it to cattle, make a sirup from the juice, contained in its stems, use the stalks for thatching, for fuel, for basket-

making, and dry it for popcorn, from which various delicious refreshments may be concocted; but we even make a sort of yarn from the fibers of the stalks, use the husks, which are somewhat elastic, for stuffing chairs and mattresses, also for packing fruit for exportation. The Mexicans are said to eat the little young shoots as we eat asparagus. Aside from corn as a fresh summer vegetable, to be enjoyed then and also canned for winter use, probably the most common use of corn is as meal. To be sure, we have hulled corn and hominy, which are among our most common cereals, but corn meal is practically universally used throughout the United States, from the corn pone of the Southern cabin and the delicious batter or spoon bread of the old mansion of the South, to the johnnycake of New England. Many are the recipes to be had for its use. Here are a few which are worth trying:

**Corn Meal Mush**—These are directions given out by the United States Department of Agriculture, in one of its bulletins. Allow  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cups of water and 1 teaspoon of salt, to every cup of the corn meal. The secret of good mush is long cooking and the use of the fireless cooker is recommended. It is well to bring the water to the boiling point, and then scatter in the meal slowly, to keep it boiling. A double boiler is the best thing to use, if one has no fireless cooker.

**Southern Batter Bread**—Scald 1 cup of white corn meal with 1 cup of boiling water, add to this a scant 2 cups of sour milk, 1 egg well beaten, 1 teaspoon of salt and 1 level teaspoon of soda. Pour into a deep pan and

## Gifts for the Friend Who Goes a-Journeying

"I shall never forget the delightful gifts that were showered upon me the first time I started off on a long trip," remarked The Woman Who Travels, busily going on with the work in which her unexpected caller found her engaged, that of tying up an interesting looking collection of bundles, all wrapped in red, white and blue tissue paper. "It was my first trip to Europe and, of course, I was much excited at crossing that Atlantic Ocean which my forefathers had braved when they came to help settle this New World. Moreover, I was going not merely to travel, but to study in France, and, contrary to my expectations, I was obliged to travel alone. I did not mind that much, for I was going on a rather small boat and I was sure that I would meet pleasant people. In fact, one of my friends had an acquaintance sailing on that ship, a woman whom she liked very much, and I was to meet her before we sailed, for my friend was coming to see us both off."

"It was all gay and exciting, with all sorts of interesting packages being piled up in my stateroom. One small box contained a little pin cushion, with a pretty washable pink-linen cover. This was made to hang on the wall and I found a convenient hook all ready for it, beside the mirror. Another package contained a small sewing bag, also of pink linen and fitted out with a white celluloid thimble, spools of black and white silk and cotton, a small ball of black darning silk, a paper of needles, assorted sizes, and a funny little pair of scissors, their points stuck into a cork which was covered with a fluffy edged case, crocheted of pink and white silk. The bag was really just a circle of pink linen, bound all around the edge with a piece of that white crossway binding that you can buy anywhere, to which small white rings were attached. Narrow white tape was run through these rings for draw strings, and the little bag gathered up into a compact and convenient little thing."

"One friend made me a joke book which was much enjoyed by many of my fellow passengers, as well as by myself. It was just a small plain notebook, with an amusing inscription on the fly leaf. In it were jokes and funny pictures, cut out of magazines and papers and pasted in. It was an easily made little book, I know, for I have made some myself since, and it afforded a great deal of pleasure and amusement to many people. Of course, there were flowers. One always enjoys those when traveling and, when one goes by boat, she can send them down to the dining room to be put on the table. The stewards take good care of them and make them last as long as possible."

"Then there were the 'eats,' as the schoolgirls call them. One surprise box was a constant source of entertainment. To be sure, one does not need to carry food when traveling by sea for, as a rule, on a good steamer there are more meals served than one wants to indulge in, six a day, usually. However, this box of forced substitutes for some of those regular meals, that were very welcome. In each corner was a small individual jar of jam, home made, and each one different. Then there were four little packages of thin, salty

wafers, done up in oiled paper. Other little bundles contained salted nuts, each kind, walnuts, pecans and peanuts, done up separately, and lying down flat in the center of the box was a bottle of olives. Along late in the afternoon that box was popular."

"Another popular package was a glass jar of lemon drops, good acid ones. Hard candy, as a rule, the most satisfactory kind to take when traveling, whether by land or by sea, for it keeps better than more perishable varieties."

"One kind friend had tucked away at the very bottom of the pile of gifts in my stateroom a neat little book holder of dark green leather, with my initials embossed in gold and two handles by which to carry it. My guide book fitted this perfectly."

"Other gifts that are always useful are veils and scarfs, heavy gloves, easily carried toilet articles, preferably those that will fit into a neat little case, and small games, such as a leather pocket chess or checkers set."

"Just now I am packing a surprise box for a friend who is going on a trip across the continent. As she has three little children to be entertained and kept busy and happy all the way, I am making this a family box with some small toys and games for the youngsters. When you pack a box for little folks, it is well to put in plenty of drawing materials, paper and pencils—with erasers—and colored crayons, and, of course, a pair of small blunt scissors, or rather, a pair for each child."

"Here is one handy little thing that I am putting in for their mother. It is a laundry case. You would not think that such a neat little leather trifle could be called that, would you? You see it contains 12 tiny clothes pins and a long length of line, with two glass push pins to put it up with. This is useful when you are making short stops in hotels and want to wash out a handkerchief or two or white gloves and silk stockings. I would not think of traveling without mine; it is so convenient when I am in a place too short a time to send things to the laundry, but must have clean gloves daily."

"Books? Oh, of course, those one always wants. One can do a great deal of reading when traveling, although I am always surprised at the amount of things one can find to keep one's mind about, even when there is nothing to do. And every one likes a pretty basket of fruit."

"As for other gifts, you can usually think of things which a particular friend likes specially and one enjoys gifts more than ever when away from home."

## Hats of Woven Ribbon

One of the best sport hats reminds one of kindergarten days, for it is made of ribbon, woven in and out just as the children weave their paper. This particular hat is a broad-brimmed sailor, in the popular combination of pink and blue. The ribbon is grosgrain, both the pink and the old blue having a tiny straight edge of white with little black dashes at intervals. There is nothing added in the way of trimming, for nothing is needed. One might use with this a pair of the large disk-headed hats of china, with a dainty flower design.

## Spring Housecleaning Hints

Now is the time when the wise housekeeper is taking account of stock and doing a certain amount of refurbishing and renovating. For example, an old linoleum, if not worn into holes, may be refreshed and made almost as good as new with little trouble. First, be sure that it is stretched and tacked as closely as possible. Then paint it all over with two coats of any good wash paint, letting the first one dry before supplementing it with the second. When this is quite dry, give the floor a coating of orange shellac. After this is dry, go over it with a second coat. This gives an ex-

cellent finish to the floor and will make the linoleum not only look well, but add greatly to its wearing qualities. An oil mop will keep it clean.

One housekeeper makes her own floor mops as follows: she buys a cheap string mop, cuts off the cotton strings and sews strips of woolen cloth, about nine inches long, in their places, fastening them to the frame or binding. Mix together one-half cup of kerosene oil and one-half cup of melted paraffine. Dip the mop in this and let it dry; then keep the mop, when not in use, in a paper bag. The mop may be cleaned by washing in warm soap suds and, when dry, moistened again with a good floor oil or furniture polish.

It is quite possible to convert a dingy dark old floor into a very attractive one, golden brown in color. In the first place, it should be carefully and thoroughly cleaned. Next, paint the floor over with one coat of thin white paint. This, according to one housekeeper of an experimental nature, must be so very thin that it will resemble a sheer gauzy veil. Let that dry, then give the floor two coats of orange shellac. Of course, the first one must be allowed to dry before the second is put on. This will not only change an ugly floor into an attractive one, but will give it a good hard finish.

## To Remove a Mildew Stain

The housekeeper who does not iron her clean clothes soon after sprinkling them, sometimes finds them mildewed when she shakes them out. Mildew is a rather difficult stain to remove, but it is frequently possible to get rid of it. First try stretching the stained fabric over some hard substance and rubbing it with a dry cloth, then rub salt over the stains and squeeze the juice of a lemon over the salt. Let this stand a short time, then shake off and wash. Another way is to mix together French chalk and water, making a paste which may be spread smoothly over the stained cloth. Put it in the sun to dry, if possible; if not, somewhere else where it may dry slowly. When well dried, brush off the chalk; if the stains still remain, after rinsing the material in cold or, better, tepid water, repeat the process.

## An Art Center for the Community

"A real, tangible art interest in a town is not only delightful but is also necessary, if progress in artistic civic improvement is hoped for and desired," according to Miss Edith Van Boskerck, a designer and decorator, with a studio in Plainfield, a New Jersey town. It was, doubtless, because of this conviction of hers that she established what she calls her "Rookery" in Plainfield. This was, originally, an old stable, but it possessed the advantages of a good location among pleasing surroundings and a frontage on the street. It was when Jonas Lie, the Norwegian painter, who had lived and worked for some time in Plainfield, during the earlier part of his career, had accepted an invitation to come out to that town to exhibit his pictures that Miss Van Boskerck's "Rookery" became transformed from a stable into a gallery.

This new art gallery is a small, dark green building, tucked away among lilac bushes, hydrangeas and cedars, with a stepping stone path leading in from the street; a quaint place which one could easily imagine to be a favorite haunt of birds, particularly of white pigeons. That was why its artist owner named it the "Rookery." A parrot with gorgeous plumage occupies one of the panes in a window beside the door and adds a brilliant touch of color to the somber cedars just outside. The original broad stable door has been beautified by the addition of some finely modeled Old English escutcheons and heavy iron handles. Just outside the door, against the background of thick shrubbery, are a few attractive pieces of garden furniture, a stone bench, an old stone pillar with its basket of stone fruit and a Roman chair, also of stone. At one side of the door, against a clump of cedars, hangs a gazing ball suspended by a heavy chain from a beautiful old English iron bracket. This reflects the garden in miniature and, as it hangs from a movable bracket, can be moved at will. Most people put their gazing balls on stationary pedestals but, apparently, Miss Van Boskerck thinks that anything so interesting in its changing scenes should not be confined to a fixed position.

Within, for Mr. Lie's exhibition, the walls were covered with plaited cheesecloth—yellow—which made an appropriate background for those pictures so brilliant with sunshine.

Later on, a garden show was held at the "Rookery," a real garden show with large and small trees brought from the mountainside and set up inside. A latticed door at the rear allowed the sunshine to pour in and illuminate a bird bath. Reproductions of fine old Greek statues were placed at points of vantage and sun dials were so arranged, in relation to the sunlight, as to give the impression that one could really tell the time by them. One of the most interesting features was a fountain cleverly arranged by means of mirrors and running water, for the old stable possessed, over near one corner, a sink, which has proved to be exceedingly useful in various decorating schemes. Miss Van Boskerck herself, wearing a garden costume of a style popular a century ago, mounted what was called a fairy platform at the rear, with a wall fountain for decoration, and gave a talk on gardens, making an urgent plea to the guests present to encourage more interest in, and understanding of, gardens in the community.

Another event at the hospitable "Rookery" was an exhibition of portraits painted by Jean McLean and John C. Johansen. These pictures required a different background and so, to accommodate them and show them at their best, the ceiling and cornice were painted gold and the walls were

covered with burlap, into which the frames seemed to melt, thus allowing the portraits to stand out vividly. The floor was stained almost black and highly polished. A friendly curiosity shop lent a few pieces of beautiful old Tudor furniture, which helped bring out the quality of the paintings.

The interest shown at these various exhibitions at the "Rookery" proves, according to Miss Van Boskerck, the need of an art center in any town or village so far from a city that those going into the city, for a day's trip only, usually cannot spare the time necessary to enjoy the exhibitions and treasures of the city galleries.

The "Rookery," they say, is never idle. Musicales and meetings of various sorts are held there; the demand for its hospitality is continuous, also there is an upper story which they use as a studio or storehouse, as it is desired or needed.

Almost any town, it would seem, must have an old stable or garage which might be made into just such an attractive place as this "Rookery." And, if it were not possible to have some well-known artist come at once to hold an exhibition in it, the people themselves might get up one of their own, a neighborhood loan, exhibition, perhaps, with beautiful old furniture and pieces of china and pewter and lace, perhaps an old portrait or bit of statuary, fine old heirlooms whose beauty they would be willing for a time to share with the community. And the woman whose own home was, perhaps, too small to permit her to give just the sort of an entertainment or party she wished, might rent the art center for a moderate sum, thus helping to make it pay. The town music teacher, too, or the visiting instructor who came from a distance, might rent it for certain times. Perhaps some one would establish art or nature classes for the children—the possibilities of usefulness of an art center in a rural community seem to be endless.

## Renovating the Window Shades

Have you any of those window shades that are green or blue on one side and white on the other, or are yours all white? At any rate, if they are dingy and cracked in appearance, you can improve their looks wonderfully with little trouble. All you need to do is to buy a little can of any good white paint and some turpentine to thin it with, also a paint brush—not a very big one. Then, when you have your paint well thinned with turpentine, paint one side of the window shade with it. If your shades are colored on one side, be sure to paint the white side only.

FOUNDED 1858

## DEWEES

Quality and Standard  
Famous Over Half Century

### JUNE CLEARANCE SALE

Remarkable reductions in all departments. Most unusual opportunity to purchase our high-class goods at a great saving.

**B. F. DEWEES**  
1122 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

We Are Always Ready to Serve You

## Edward A. Wiegand & Co.

Electrical Contractors  
Everything Electrical

5704 Germantown Ave.—4047 Old York Rd.  
Bell Tel. Germantown 1254. Res. Wyo. 2124-J  
PHILADELPHIA

Marmalade Jar

Floral Cuttings ..... 35c  
Mailing 10c extra

THE CUT GLASS SHOP  
7 So. 16th St., Philadelphia.  
Repairing of All Kinds

**FRANK R. HASTINGS**  
FLOWERS

6 W. Chelten Ave., Philadelphia. Tel. Germantown 5795.

**ATKINS**  
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY  
5829 1/2 Germantown Avenue  
5803 Germantown Avenue  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**Printing** Walter Hunter  
1534 Sanson Street  
PHILADELPHIA

Bell Telephone Gtn. 4721  
**WILLIAM ROTH**  
Delicatessen and Lunch Room  
5518 GERMANTOWN AVE., PHILADELPHIA

**THE EMMETT ART SHOP**  
Art Goods and Art Needlework  
Stationery and Gifts  
5894 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia.

**WALL PAPER FABRICS PAINTING**  
**TYROUS KLINE COMPANY**  
507 West Broad St., Philadelphia.

**THE EXCLUSIVE GLOVE and CORSET SHOP**  
4646 Germantown Ave., GERMANTOWN, PHILA.

"We're Distinctive"

## DIXON

Dependable Tailor Service  
since Eighteen-Sixty-six  
Suits of Overcoats, \$35 to \$60

1111 Walnut Street, Philadelphia  
"We're Reasonable"

"MARKILO"

THE ANSWER TO YOUR MARKER PROBLEM  
The difficulties of BOOK MARKING  
are overcome in the design of MARKILO.  
Famous for their simplicity of operation.

Per set, \$1.25.  
SPECIAL SIZE prices, and prices per dozen  
on request. Postpaid in U. S. & C.

**G. PERRY, 5481 Harper Ave., CHICAGO**

**NEW MODELS**  
Suitable to all figures.  
Prices \$1 to \$18

Silk and Muslin Underwear,  
Silk Petticoats and Stockings,  
Negligees, Blouses.

**M. B. STEWART**  
Walnut and 15th 1510 Chestnut Street  
PHILADELPHIA

**Germantown Novelty Shop**  
CLARA S. SMITH  
62 West Chelten Ave., Gtn., Philadelphia

ART NEEDLEWORK BEADS WOOLS  
READY-TO-WEAR CHILDREN'S  
DRESSES NOVELTIES GIFTS

Careful attention to mail orders. Phone Gtn. 4805

## FOREMAN BROS. BANKING CO.

S. W. Cor. LaSalle and Washington Streets  
CHICAGO, ILL.

The Place to Keep Your Savings or Checking Account

Established 1862  
Incorporated a STATE BANK 1897  
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$2,000,000.00

OSCAR G. FOREMAN, President  
GEORGE E. NIELSEN, Vice-Pres.  
HAROLD E. FOREMAN, Vice-Pres.  
JOHN TERBORGH, Cashier  
JAMES A. EMMINGWAY, Secretary

ALFRED E. FOREMAN, Asst. Cashier  
ANDREW F. MOELLER, The Cashier  
EDWIN G. NIELSEN, Asst. Secretary  
NEIL J. SHANNON, Trust Officer  
FRANK E. WOLFE, Auditor



## THE HOME FORUM

## Evil Is Not Mind

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WITH a fascination worthy of better things, humanity studies disease and sin, invalids and criminals, with the forlorn hope that thereby something may be found that will antidote evil. But a study of evil has never really lessened sin nor decreased disease. Human experiences are the result of human beliefs or modes of reasoning. Studying error, therefore, whether it be sickness or sin, would force us to contemplate the very things we do not wish to add to our experience, yet which through fear are liable to be manifested in our life, since the study of crime and disease has a tendency only to make them seem more real to us, more formidable. What is the reason that this is borne out in human experience? Because it is impossible to look upon sin and disease as real without believing that there is a mind in evil or an evil mind, or an evil power and influence besides God. Mrs. Eddy clearly understood just where to place this belief in a power or evil mind apart from God. She says: "It is plain that elevating evil to the altitude of mind gives it power and that the belief in more than one spirit, if Spirit, God, is infinite, breaketh the First Commandment in the Decalogue." (Christian Science Versus Pantheism, pp. 6-7.)

Endowing evil with mind (in belief) has produced the myriad theories about evil to which nearly every one subscribes, from the sedate adherent of scholastic theology who firmly believes in a personal devil, to the semi-savage who still clings to witchcraft; from the learned professor who talks about heredity, the illiterate student who is effusive about fate. We therefore find the human family

permeated with the belief that evil has mind, hence has a sinister mental influence over us. Because of this basic error in thinking, a superstitious fear of evil is produced.

Now, humanity, until instructed by Christian Science, is helpless in its struggle against the fears of an evil mind, because it does not understand the nature, that is to say, the nothingness of evil. Error never overcomes error, but right understanding does. Christian Science alone shows the utter falsity, the utter impossibility that there should be a mind in evil or an evil mind called devil. Christian Science, taking the Bible as its standard, holding especially to the teaching and demonstrations of Christ Jesus, shows that there can be but one Mind, but one infinite God, Spirit. Hence to speak of an evil mind is the same as saying that evil is either self-creative or is the reflection or idea of God. Either position is absurd. Evil, therefore, or an evil mind, is purely mythical, and this is the only correct viewpoint we may have of it, if we desire that our thinking shall be true to the revelations of the Bible upon this subject, for the Bible makes God All-in-all.

Perhaps the most absurd, though withal the most accepted, part of the belief that evil has mind is found in the dizzy height of reasoning that would endow matter with intelligence and make a brain the measure of man's mind. The material senses, when uncorrected by spiritual understanding, would usurp the place of God in the human consciousness, if they could, testifying as they always do against Spirit. They are constantly

trying to make us believe that error, evil, or matter, is the only reality, the only source of being, the only mind and intelligence. Being unable to recognize Spirit, God, through matter, these senses either deny God altogether or declare God to be the author of discord and the creator of both good and evil.

What the material senses really prove, however, is that God could not possibly be the creator of the flesh and blood man, nor of so-called material intelligence, carnal mind or a mind in evil. As Paul says in Romans: "The carnal mind is enmity against God: for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be. So then they that are in the flesh cannot please God." He also adds this consolation: "But ye are not in the flesh, but in the Spirit, if so be that the Spirit of God dwell in you."

Now where does this bring us in regard to man? Man, the Bible and Christian Science teach us, is the image and likeness of God. He is the idea through whom God is expressed. He reflects God, hence man (not the material counterfeit) has nothing that is not a part of the divine nature. He is strictly about his Father's business at all times, for it is the Father that gives him all the life, power and glory that he has. He has nothing of himself yet he has all things in God, his divine Principle. The infinite Father-Mother Mind, then, is the true Ego of man. Now if divine Mind is man's true Ego, does it not appear why the elevation in belief of a suppositional evil mind must be followed by all the ills to which mankind seems to be heir? Is not the belief that evil is

mind just the opposite of the great fact that God, good, is Mind? And if evil be endowed in belief with a mind, then sin, disease and death all seem to have intelligence and power over us and deny the allness of God. Life, Truth and Love. To believe, then, that evil or devil has mind, intelligence, or reality is to bear false witness against divine Mind and deny God.

But, on the contrary, if we realize that God is the only Mind, as He necessarily must be if He is infinite Spirit, evil, devil, will be mindless, powerless, and without influence. Evil will thus be not merely ignored or feared but properly displaced from our thinking, and we shall experience in its place the demonstration of divine Truth, Life and Love. Mrs. Eddy makes this clear when she says in Science and Health (p. 216): "The understanding that the Ego is Mind, and that there is but one Mind or intelligence, begins at once to destroy the errors of mortal sense and to supply the truth of immortal sense." Thus, as we gain an understanding of God, we lose our belief of a mind in evil. We find that the true man, the image and likeness of God, is already the perfect reflection of Mind. The false supposition, then, that there is an evil mind simply acts as a cloud that obscures the rays of the sun. All that is necessary to lose is the false belief that there is mind in aught but God or that evil is real and intelligent. When the belief in an evil mind, separate from God, is found to be an imposition, the human understanding will forsake its errors for Truth, study Spirit instead of matter and Life instead of death.

## Rupert Brooke Describes Niagara Falls

Niagara has been much described, nevertheless it is worth while reading one more description to get the benefit of Rupert Brooke's first impression of the Falls:

"He who sees them," he says, "instantly forgets humanity. They are not very high, but they are overpowering. They are divided by an island into two parts, the Canadian and the American."

"Half a mile or so above the falls, on either side, the water of the great stream begins to run more swiftly and in confusion. It descends with ever-growing speed. It begins chattering and leaping, breaking into a thousand ripples, throwing up joyful fingers of spray. Sometimes it is divided by islands and rocks, sometimes the eye can see nothing but a waste of turning, crossing, even seeming to stand for an instant erect, but always borne impetuously forward like a crowd of triumphant feasters. Sit close down by it, and you see a fragment of the torrent against the sky, mottled, steely, and foaming, leaping onward in far-flung criss-cross strands of water. Perpetually the eye is on the point of desecrating a pattern in this weaving,

and perpetually it is cheated by change.

In one place part of the flood plunges over a ledge a few feet high and a quarter of a mile or so long, in a uniform and stable curve. It gives an impression of almost military concerted movement, grown suddenly out of confusion. But it is swiftly lost again in the multitudinous tossing merriment. Here and there a rock close to the surface is marked by a white wave that faces backward and seems to be rushing madly upstream, but is really stationary in the headlong charge. But for these signs of reluctance, the waters seem to fling themselves on with some foreknowledge of their fate, in an ever wilder frenzy. But it is no Maeterlinckian prescience. They prove, rather, that Greek belief that the great crashes are preceded by a louder merriment and a wilder gaiety. Leaping in the sunlight, careless, entwining, clamorously joyful, the waves riot on toward the verge.

"But there they change. As they turn to the sheer descent, the white and blue and slate-color, in the heart of the Canadian Falls at least, blend and deepen to a rich, wonderful, luminous green. On the edge of dis-

aster the river seems to gather herself, to pause, to lift a head noble in ruin, and then, with a slow grandeur, to plunge into the eternal thunder and white chaos below. Where the stream runs shallower it is a kind of violet color, but both violet and green fray and frill to white as they fall. The mass of water, striking some ever-hidden base of rock, leaps up the whole two hundred feet again in pinacles and domes of spray. The spray falls back into the lower river once more; all but a little that flies to foam and white mist, which drifts in layers along the air, graining it, and wanders out on the wind over the trees and gardens and houses, and so vanishes.

"The American Falls do not inspire this feeling in the same way as the Canadian. It is because they are less in volume, and because the water does not fall so much into one place. By comparison their beauty is almost delicate and fragile. They are extraordinarily level, one long curtain of lacework and woven foam. Seen from opposite, when the sun is on them, they are blindingly white, and the clouds of spray show dark against them. With both falls the color of the water is the ever-altering wonder.

Greens and blues, purples and whites, melt into one another, fade, and come again, and change with the changing sun. Sometimes they are richly diaphanous as a precious stone, and glow within with a deep inexplicable light. Sometimes the white intricacies of dropping foam become opaque and creamy. And always there are the rainbows. If you come suddenly upon the falls from above, a great double rainbow, very vivid, spanning the extent of spray from top to bottom, is the first thing you see. If you wander along the cliff opposite, a bow springs into being in the American Falls, accompanies you courteously on your walk, dwindles and dies as the mist ends, and awakens again as you reach the Canadian tumult."

## SCIENCE and HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	\$3.00
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper as cloth edition)	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	7.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION  
Alternate pages of English and German

Cloth	\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	5.50

The above prices cover all charges for express or postage on shipments either domestic or foreign.

A COMPLETE LIST of Mrs. Eddy's works with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

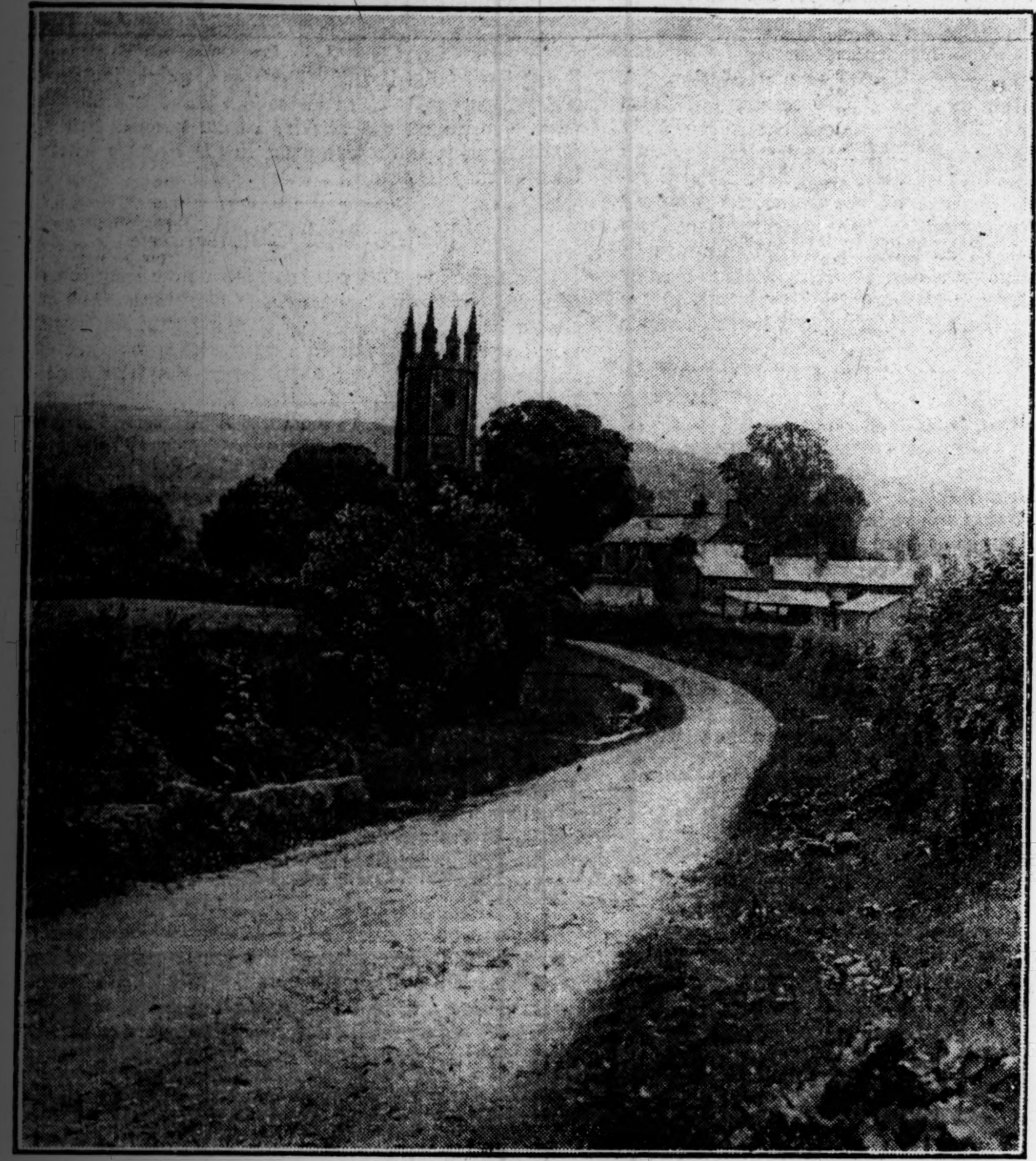
SCIENCE AND HEALTH and other works on Christian Science by Mrs. Eddy are on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

REMITTANCES by draft on New York or Boston, or by money orders, should accompany all orders, and be made payable to

Allison V. Stewart

PUBLISHER

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,  
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor

## "Cathedral of the Moor," Widecombe, England

The ballad of Widecombe Fair is one of the quaintest of the old songs of the West Country, and the little village itself is the heart and center of the legends and fairy tales with which the moorland abounds.

All around are the great silent spaces of the moor, the stillness only broken by the ring of the anvil, or the song of the stream in the valley.

So quiet is it otherwise that no little wonder is caused by the height and imposing dignity of the church-tower, crowning an edifice which would argue a far larger congregation than has gathered there for many years. It is called the "Cathedral of the Moor," a fitting title, for it looks out above the hamlet with its clustering trees over many leagues of moorland. There is one day in the autumn when Widecombe wakes up and is a very busy place indeed, the day of the fair which still takes place on

a Tuesday in September, when farmers come from all the country round to buy and sell their sheep, the "ruddied" sheep of Dartmoor. The characters in the ballad will all be there, or their descendants—

"Bill Brewer, Jan Stewer, Peter Gurney, Peter Davy,"  
"Dan'l Whiddon, Harry Hawk"  
"Old Uncle Tom Cobleigh and all"—

and the broad Devonshire dialect will be heard on every side.

## The Hour for the Anthology

"Here is the peculiar merit of the anthology; it shows us that the poet stands not alone but, as one of a goodly company, separated, it may be, by circumstances of time and event but united in the maintenance of literary traditions and national character. And there are many poets that show to greater advantage as members of a band than as disconnected units, many whose value and influence are best appreciated in relation to their universal brotherhood. To indicate that value and influence, and to trace the harmony of poetic development, are the principal tasks of the conscientious anthologist. Then, while his work preserves the harmony, what a rich and inspiring companion it makes. . . . And, if a personal view may be held to justify a personal confession," writes Arthur Waugh, in "Reticence in Literature," "it may, perhaps, be added that one eager reader of every new anthology has found for himself an hour when its charm is never-fading. For the crowded hours of the day's work we need more actual interests; literary history, literary criticism, the great

figures of fiction and drama move with us through the period of busy activity, . . . enlarging the active and practical sympathies. But when the stir of the working day is over, what calmer and more penetrating pleasure has literature to offer, than the silent hour with some treasure house of English poetry open upon the knees? Old influences begin to stir in the broken light; old ideals awaken from the fluttering pages.

"The old earth rings with names that cannot die;  
The old clouds come to color in the sky."

"Spenser, Drayton, Drummond, Carew, Herrick, Crashaw, Vaughan, Collins and Gray— . . . Here is the majestic form of Shakespeare, at ease in the shadows of Arden! here Milton touches once more the organ-strings of eternal music; Dryden's 'twin-couriers' sweep by in a panoply of triumph. And so to the open fields with Wordsworth, to the glimmering waves with Coleridge, to the height of the lark with Shelley; we taste in an hour all the joys of nature, and listen to her illimitable voice."

## Berlioz and Mendelssohn

"My intimacy with Mendelssohn had begun . . . at Rome," Hector Berlioz relates in his autobiography, translated from the French by Rachel and Eleanor Hoies.

"I used often to go and interrupt him in his work, for he was an indefatigable worker. Then he laid down his pen with the utmost good-humor, . . . playing anything I chose among such works as we both liked. How often . . . have I sung the air from 'Iphigénie en Tauride,' 'D'une image, hélas! trop chérie,' which he used to accompany, seated properly at his piano. And then he would exclaim: 'How beautiful that is; I could hear it all day without being tired.' And then he would begin it again.

"He was also very fond of making me hum, as I lay, certain songs I had set to Moore's melodies, in fact, he always had a certain liking for my songs! After a month of these relations, which had gradually become very interesting to me, Mendelssohn departed without wishing me good-by, and I saw him no more. His letter, therefore—'welcome Berlioz to Leipzig'—was an agreeable surprise. It seemed to indicate a gracious kindness observed in him, and on my arrival at Leipzig I soon discovered that this was in fact the case. At the same time he had lost none of the inflexible rigidity of his artistic principles, but he no longer sought to force them on others; and in the exercise of his functions as kapell-

meister, he always limits himself to bringing forward all that he thinks good, and to leaving what is bad and pernicious in the shade."

"The Society for Subscription Concerts, of which he had told me, is a very large one, and perfectly managed. It has a magnificent chorus, an excellent orchestra, and a perfect concert-room at the Gewandhaus, where I was to give my concert. The moment I arrived I went to see it, and came in just in the middle of the general rehearsal of Mendelssohn's new work, the 'Walpurgis Night.' At the very first hearing I was really amazed at the beautiful tone of the voices, the precision and spirit of the orchestra, and above all, the splendor of the composition."

"I am much inclined to look upon this oratorio ('La Nuit du Sabbat') as the most finished work Mendelssohn has hitherto produced. The poem is Goethe's, but has nothing in common with the 'Sabbat' scene in 'Faust.' . . . You must hear Mendelssohn's music in order to have an idea of the varied resources the poem offers to a skilled composer. He has profited immensely by them. His work is perfectly clear notwithstanding its complexity; the vocal and instrumental effects are marvelously intermingled, in an apparent confusion that is the very acme of art."

"Just as Mendelssohn was leaving his desk, in the utmost delight at having produced this work, I came for-

ward in rapture at having heard it. The meeting could not have been better timed; . . .

"And it is twelve years? twelve years since we dreamed together on the plains of Rome?"

"Yes, and in the baths of Caracalla," replied Berlioz, referring to an occasion on which he had laughed at Mendelssohn.

"Ah! always joking, always ready to laugh at me!"

"No, no; I hardly ever jest now; it was only to prove your memory, and see if you had forgiven all my impletries. I jest so little, that at our very first interview I am going seriously to ask you to make me a present, to which I shall attach the highest value."

"What is that?"

"Give me the baton with which you have just conducted the rehearsal of your new work."

"Willingly, on condition that you send me yours."

"I shall be giving copper for gold, but never mind, I consent."

"And Mendelssohn's musical scepter was brought to me forthwith. The next day I sent him my heavy oaken staff."

## The Onward Current

Why labor at the dull mechanic oar  
When the fresh breeze is blowing.  
And the strong current flowing,  
Right onward to the eternal shore?

—Clough.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this paper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Entered as Second-class at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

From New England newspapers, 2 cents a copy. By carrier within delivery limits, 60 cents a month.

Boston Post-District—By mail, one year, \$7.20; six months, \$3.60; three months, \$1.80; one month, 75 cents; single copy, 3 cents.

In United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila, Shanghai, Panama, and the Canal Zone: Daily, one year, \$5.00; six months, \$2.50; three months, \$1.25; one month, 50 cents; single copy, 2 cents. Elsewhere, add postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify the Publishing Society.

## POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR REMAILING

In North to other American Countries  
Up to 16 pages, . . . 1 cent  
Up to 24 pages, . . . 2 cents  
Up to 32 pages, . . . 3 cents

Advertising rates on application. The right to reject any advertisement is reserved.

Make checks, money orders, etc., payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

EUROPEAN BUREAU AND ADVERTISING OFFICE, Amblerley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

EASTERN BUREAU AND ADVERTISING OFFICE, Yale and Towne Bldg., 9 East 40th Street, New York.

SOUTHERN BUREAU, Room 505 Conally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

WESTERN BUREAU AND ADVERTISING OFFICE, Suite 1313 Peoples Gas Building, Chicago.

PACIFIC COAST BUREAU AND ADVERTISING OFFICE, 1100 First National Bank Building, San Francisco.

Published by  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

PUBLISHERS OF  
"THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,"  
"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,"  
"DAYS REMOVED FROM CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,"  
and other Christian Science publications.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### Miltiades

WHEN the United States came into the war, and Congress by huge majorities adopted the selective draft, the ice upon which the anticonscription parties in other countries were cutting the most democratic figures imaginable, with the most perfect doctrinaire finish, became suddenly most dangerously thin. It was true that the republic of France had found, she believed, that conscription was necessary to her security as a nation. It was equally true that the democracy of Great Britain had decided that conscription was necessary to the winning of the war. It is true that the Labor Party in both England and Scotland had supported the conscription bill with loyal, though regretful, whole-heartedness, as an evil infinitesimal in comparison to the triumph of autocracy in the world. In spite of all this, however, Home Rule Ireland, a majority of the electors of Australia, and a small residuum of Englishmen themselves proved obdurate.

Now it is quite unnecessary to labor the fact that conscription is not a democratic ideal. It is, as a matter of fact, root and branch, bound up with the abrogation of individual liberty. But when the very foundations of a democratic state are threatened by the brute force of autocracy there is only one way known, to the human mind, by which it is safe to defend those foundations, and that is through the sword. In such emergencies the rude common sense of society has swept ruthlessly aside the sentimental theorizings of the St. Justs, and has satisfied itself with the philosophy of Marathon:—

"The tyrant of the Chersonese  
Was freedom's best and bravest friend;  
That tyrant was Miltiades!  
Oh! that the present hour would lend  
Another despot of the kind!  
Such chains as his were sure to bind."

In the present terrific struggle democracy has, on the whole, recognized the larger issue, and loyally rallied to the defense of popular liberty. With the Persian armies advancing under the standards of autocracy, it has consented to march with Miltiades, turannos or no turannos, to Marathon, well knowing that, in the event of defeat, its theoretical surrender of its ideals could not add to the consequences of the disaster; whilst, in the event of victory, Miltiades, if he forgot himself, could be easily dealt with.

So long, however, as the United States kept out of the war, it was possible for the democratic remnant, which not only declined to march with Miltiades, but which actually relieved its overwrought feelings, by biting its thumb at him, to point to the fact that the greatest of the republics had not regarded the situation as one serious enough for intervention, and to imply that in no case would its people submit to conscription. Those people who are ever beguiled by the voice of Tooley Street, or who, in the delightful experience of General Grant, invariably mistake two gray wolves howling, in the moonlight, for the whole pack, were no doubt completely deceived by the anti-war propaganda, and indulged themselves, as has been said, metaphorically, in cutting the neatest democratic figures with the utmost doctrinaire finish. Then, suddenly, came what might be termed the great Congressional thaw. The ice of academic reasoning began to crack in every direction, and the doctrinaire figures to become blurred in their outlines. In such circumstances there was nothing for it but to execute a volte-face with the utmost gravity, and with the most studied attempt at consistency. In the Province of Quebec, however, the skaters deserted the thin ice of democracy's avoidance of war, for the sound ice of reliance on the untapped resources of the manpower of the States.

Now, in the simple language of a certain well known proverb, "You cannot have your cake and eat it." If, therefore, the occult and unseen influences at work to prevent certain elements in the British Empire and the United States from participating in the war, wish to preserve an air of credibility, they should maintain an effort to at least preserve an appearance also of consistency. Home Rule or Roman Catholic Ireland explains its opposition to conscription on the grounds that not being self-governed it declines to submit to a conscription law voted at Westminster, ignoring the fact that, even in the Parliament at Westminster, it has a representation outrageously out of all proportion to its population. Self-governed, Roman Catholic French Canada cannot, of course, use such an argument as this, and therefore resorts to the plea that Canada has done her duty in providing an army of 400,000 men, impervious to the fact that just as Protestant Ireland insists that Roman Catholic Ireland has not sent its young men to the war in any fair proportion, so Protestant Canada maintains exactly the same complaint against Roman Catholic Canada.

Nobody dreams of maintaining that the cause of this hesitation and this obduracy is cowardice. Such an accusation would contain a gross and an abominable libel on the Roman Catholic regiments which have seen such glorious service in the wars of the Empire. But the conclusion is being forced on all sorts and conditions of men, that this unfortunate reluctance to fight the battle of democracy is political, and has very definite political aims. The recent anticonscription meetings in the Province of Quebec have been more remarkable for the violence of their language than for the strength of the arguments employed at them. The evidence, indeed, is accumulating that the opposition is religious rather than anything else, and that, for this very reason, the true causes of certain phases of the present struggle have never been too clearly stated.

The simple fact is that all the autocratic tendencies of the human mind are massing themselves, in the present conflict, to oppose the democratic ones, with a supreme disregard for nations or classes, and in a way it must take a metaphysician to understand. The issue, in brief,

is between the naked qualities of materialism and the indestructible facts of a spiritual idealism. That is why the world is witnessing in a way undreamed of hitherto, nations themselves at war, themselves also in a state of hesitation and of flux. The old Adam is proving stronger even than the influence of the flag, typical as that is of unbridled national passions. The "armor baron" has set an example of the new internationalism which is being improved upon in most unexpected directions. And so there arises a demand for Miltiades. But the Miltiades of the Twentieth Century of the Christian era must be something very different from the tyrant of the Chersonese, who sent the "pursuing spear" of Greece, down the slopes of Marathon, almost five hundred years before the Christian era. He must be democracy guided by Principle.

### Enrollment for the Grand Army

THE election machinery of the United States, with the authority of every unit of civil government, Federal, State, county, city, town, and precinct, is called into requisition today for military purposes. This marks a wide departure from custom. Never before in the history of the country have institutions and methods designed for the promotion of the ways of peace been so closely intermingled with plans for war. And yet, strictly speaking, the registration, today, of every male person in the Nation born between the sixth day of June, 1886, and the fifth day of June, 1896, except in certain specified cases, will be conducted according to civil, and not military process. The registration is not a draft. The act of registration does not enlist a citizen, does not conscript him; does not, in short, render him either subject to or eligible for enlistment. It is intended simply to furnish the Government with lists of availables and eligibles, from which actual drafts for the new Grand Army of the Republic can be made. This should be clearly understood. One is not enlisted because he is registered, nor does it necessarily follow that, because one is registered, he will at any time be drafted. The registration supplies to the Government only requisite data for the arrangement of the draft.

The impression prevails widely that, if the selective draft law were not in force, then citizens who now come under its operation would not be subject to call for military service. This is a mistake. Under the laws of the several States, a Governor, as a rule, may, upon emergency, summon civilians to bear arms. In some States the maximum age limit runs to forty years, so that the requirements in such cases are even more exacting than those under the selective draft law. That any persons, capable of bearing arms, are positively immune to summons for military defensive purposes, in time of public need, is a false supposition. The United States is not a militaristic Nation, but all of its citizens have, and must accept, common responsibilities.

The present exigencies require that military organization shall proceed along approved lines. Therefore, it is necessary that the new army shall contain the most suitable material. To this end the age limitations mentioned have been adopted. From 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 availables will, it is estimated, be yielded by the registration. From this number, after necessary exemptions shall have been made, the constituents of the new army will be drawn. The first draft may be for 500,000, or for 1,000,000 men; the first may be followed by other drafts, as conditions may require.

Positive exemptions in registration cover specifically only those engaged in some capacity and in some arm of the military and naval service, active or reserve; but there will be an extension of the exemption list when the work of selection for actual service begins. In addition to causes ordinarily recognized, it is quite probable that unmarried men will be chosen in preference to married men, everything else being equal, and that, should it become necessary to draft married men, those having fewest actual dependents will be called first. These, however, are matters with which the registration is not concerned. The command that all between 21 and 30 shall appear for enrollment today is sweeping. The individual must report personally, if possible; if impossible to be present, the absentee must be represented by some person prepared with an acceptable excuse. Otherwise the penalty of one year's imprisonment, preceding registration, will be enforced.

Regrettable as the occasion for a draft may be, it must be conceded that the law under which today's and subsequent proceedings are to be carried on insures comprehensiveness and impartiality, both of which are essential to a just military levy. No legal cognizance is taken of class or station. All are to be considered on the single basis of eligibility. Those drafted must serve. No substituting will be permitted. The manhood qualification will be kept steadily in view.

This is, at least, the promise; the temper of the country is that those entrusted with the work of organizing the Grand Army shall be held to a performance that will rise to the highest ideals of democracy. There is nothing to justify doubt on this score. Nor is there anything to justify doubt on the score of loyalty on the part of men of all classes who shall be amenable to the draft.

If, here and there throughout the country, today, there should be attempts to create disturbance through interference with the peaceable operation of the law, these may be attributed, in advance, to alien conspiracy. They are not likely to get very far. They can serve only to strengthen the Nation, never, from its foundation, more closely united than today, in its determination to go through, to the end of its resources, if need be, with the task it has undertaken.

### Wasteful Management

THE railroad managers of the United States have recently been setting up the claim that too much interference with their business, and too low rates for traffic, have impoverished their lines to such a degree that they have been unable to provide themselves adequately with engines and cars, and, therefore, have been unable to provide ship-

pers and passengers with adequate accommodation. A remarkable refutation of these claims comes, not from ordinary critics or habitual faultfinders, but from a body assumedly composed of some of the ablest railway men in the United States, that is to say, from the Special Committee on National Defense of the American Railway Association. This committee has recently issued an appeal to the heads of all railways to hold meetings of their employees, with the view of spurring them to greater efforts to solve the war transportation problems, at the same time calling attention to the various items of waste in operation.

It will probably be recalled that Louis D. Brandeis, then a practicing attorney, now an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the course of a famous statement before the Interstate Commerce Commission, in behalf of the Traffic Committee of the Trade Organizations of the Atlantic Seaboard, early in 1911, placed the amount that might be saved by the railroads of the country, by abandoning wasteful and adopting skillful and economic methods, at \$1,000,000 a day. This, he said, might be accomplished by reducing the existing operating costs of the companies on an average of 20 per cent. The figures presented by the distinguished Boston lawyer astounded the public and brought down upon him from the railroad interests and their friends the most scathing denunciation and the most pitiless sarcasm. But Mr. Brandeis did not go nearly as far then as the recognized able railroad men cooperating with the Council of National Defense go now.

They say, for example, that, by the application of ordinary business methods to the handling of rolling stock and freight traffic, the equivalent of 779,000 additional freight cars may be thrown into immediate use, which is tantamount to saying that, because ordinary business methods have not been applied to this department of railroading up to this time, the equivalent of 779,000 additional freight cars is lost. Thus the freight-car supply is reduced by 30 per cent. Again, by lessening the number of locomotives under repair, and by increasing the locomotive mileage, the committee estimates that it may be possible to keep in service 16,625 more locomotives than are in use today. This would mean an increase of more than 25 per cent in the number of locomotives available for service. Or, inversely, it means that, as a consequence of inefficiency, the hauling power of 16,625 locomotives is lost to the railway system of the country.

In addition, there is enormous waste, according to the committee's report, in the daily average of miles run, in fuel, in repairs, in blockades, and so on, all going to show that there are other things than unfriendly legislation, government regulation, and low traffic rates the matter with the railroads.

### How Vladivostok Came About

VLADIVOSTOK, like so much else in Siberia, is a place of but yesterday. Less than sixty years ago, on the northern shore of Peter the Great Gulf, where the town now stands, there was no sign of the thriving, bustling seaport, which today is rapidly spreading itself out in all directions along the shore and up the hills beyond. As a place of importance its history is even shorter, for the world did not begin to hear about it until it became the Far Eastern terminus of the great Trans-Siberian Railway, in 1902.

Vladivostok itself, therefore, has no long story attached to it, but its foundation, in 1860, marked the climax of one of the most interesting periods in modern Russian history. The story is one which may be quickly told. The first scene, as it were, concerns a Volga boatman, one Vassili, the son of Timothy, the son of Athanasius Alenin, the carter, who, in the latter years of the Sixteenth Century, earned his bread by towing boats up the river. He was a wild, hard man, and his neighbors called him Yermak—the millstone. As time went on, he forsook his legitimate calling, and, becoming a pirate on the river where he plied his trade, ultimately had to flee from the wrath of Ivan the Terrible. Yermak and several of his companions took their way east until they reached the foothills of the Urals, and there they came across a rich family of settlers and traders named Stroganof. From them they learned of the land of the Ostiaks, at the other side of the mountains, and of the rich fables and other precious furs which were to be found there. It was clearly just what Yermak was in search of. The Stroganofs supplied him with money and arms. He gathered around him a motley crew of adventurers, and, on New Year's Day, 1581, started off across the Urals into the unknown. That was the beginning of Russia's conquest of Siberia, whilst the founding of Vladivostok, 280 years later, may be said to have marked its completion.

Yermak carried all before him, and, finally, extended his "sphere of influence" as far as the site of Tobolsk. He received a free pardon from the Tsar, "in exchange for a new empire," was raised to the rank of prince, and wore a cloak, specially sent to him by his imperial master. In the years that followed, the colonization went on steadily. Little bands of explorers built themselves zimovie, as they called their winter quarters of wood, and, after them, came the soldiery, erecting their ostogs, or wooden blockhouses, all of them moving ever steadily eastwards. So things went on until the closing years of the Seventeenth Century, and then suddenly came to a halt. Peter the Great had other ideas for Russian expansion, and it was not until the Nineteenth Century that the movement began again.

In 1847, however, Nicholas I took the matter in hand. By a stroke of administrative genius, he appointed a certain young soldier, General Muraviev, to the post of Governor-General of Eastern Siberia, and Muraviev proved himself a real empire builder. Under his guidance, Russia extended her influence, almost in a bound, to the Pacific. He founded Petropavlovsk, on the Pacific Coast, in 1849. The next year he established Nikolaievsk at the mouth of the Amur, and, eight years later, concluded a treaty with China, which definitely established the Siberian boundaries, on the south, as they at present exist. In 1860 he selected the site for Vladivostok, which was to be Russia's great naval base on the Pacific, and gave to it the name of Vladivostok, which means "the

Dominion of the East." The town, today, is "growing and prosperous." Travelers who know it well remark with surprise on the activity of its people, and speak feelingly of it as the one place in the Empire where the Russian may be seen in a hurry.

### Notes and Comments

THE election platform has before now been the scene of some extraordinary answers to questions. The casual elector has a way, indeed, of replying to a leading question from the candidate in a most disconcerting fashion. In the great election of 1880, when Mr. Gladstone was sweeping the country, a certain Quaker gentleman was speaking, in Chelsea, in the Liberal interest. He was by no means a brilliant speaker, though a candidate and an eventual member himself, and he tired the patience of the audience, not a little, by again and again interposing the remark, "Now, what puzzles me." Unfortunately for him there was a certain ballad of the gutter, "much prized" at the moment, as Sergeant Buzfuz might have said, "by the youth of this town," which had for its refrain, "That's what puzzles the Quaker." As a result, when the gentleman had announced, for at least the twentieth time, what was puzzling him, the whole audience proceeded to sing the popular melody, whilst the speaker sat down in despair.

AN ECHO of this comes from the recent election in South Longford. At one of the meetings a supporter of one of the candidates made the usual impassioned appeal to the people, and, in the course of this appeal, insisted on demanding: "What is it that we all want today? What is it that you all want?" Whether the answer ought to have been Home Rule, or separation, or what, is not disclosed, but the answer, which actually did come, from the middle of the crowd proved as completely disconcerting as the song, in the Chelsea meeting, years before. "Sugar!" insisted the voice, in the most uncompromising tone, "Sugar, and we can't get it!" On such little things do great events turn.

THE United States slacker seems, at least, to be uncontrolled by any narrow geographical prejudices. He moves toward the tropical and the arctic regions with equal alacrity when his country needs him. Thus, while he is crossing the line into Mexico, on the one hand, he is striving to avoid registration by losing himself among the cannery crews of the Bering Sea, on the other. For the special accommodation of the slacker in Alaska, his registration day will be postponed until autumn, when it will be easier to reach him, a great part of the Alaskan peninsula being icebound at present. It may be a little more difficult to reach the delinquents who are, it is said, passing over the Rio Grande in large numbers, ostensibly to engage in mining pursuits, but many of these will be caught eventually.

IN THE Civil War period the slacker could, and often did, seek refuge in Canada, but the Dominion is closed to him now. He sometimes ventured a return across the line, and then he was usually caught and, after imprisonment, forced to do his bit. In time he came to be classed with the "bounty-jumper," a professional deserter, and a parody on "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," of Boston composition, was taken to apply to him, as well as to the culprit who was, perhaps, more sordid than cowardly. One verse ran:

"In the prison cell I sit and I wear the prison clothes  
And they put me on the hardest kind of fare;  
When I've nothing else to do I play checkers with my nose,  
And I almost have to give up in despair."

HERE is something worth knowing about Auguste Renoir, the French impressionist painter. There is hardly a sale of pictures in Paris for some war charity purpose in which one of his pictures does not figure. Talking to M. Pierre Decourcelle and to Madame Daniel-Lesueur, in his pleasant retreat at Cagnes the other day, he said that he had not sold anything since the beginning of the war. "Those wretched dealers worry me, but they will get nothing. To sell at a time like this would be disgusting."

ANOTHER instance of the generosity of those artists who can afford it is given by La Renaissance. M. Léon Bonnat, the president of the *Fraternité des Artistes*, is continually sending his treasured possessions to be sold for the benefit of fellow artists who find the times hard. The other day he sent the drawing of Paganini, made by Ingres in Rome in 1819. Bonnat had a particular partiality for it, and the lowest valuation for Ingres' "Paganini" is 50,000 francs!

A CORRESPONDENT of a New York contemporary offers to subscribe \$50 to any worthy purpose if the newspaper he addresses, which frequently jabs at Secretary Baker of the United States War Department, will explain satisfactorily why it does so. The official in question, he says, has never had a square deal from certain of the dailies, and, for once, he would like to learn specifically why this is so. Evidently this correspondent is unaware of the offense given to a section of the cultured press by Secretary Baker at Plattsburg, last summer, when he appeared in a group of military gentlemen, who were in full uniform, wearing a soft shirt front and a string tie.

THE decline of the price of wheat in the Chicago market is not due to anything which the Federal Government has yet accomplished in the way of exercising control over the foodstuff situation, but to the circumstance that news from the wheat fields is cheering. News of the wheat crop is, from all appearances, to continue to be optimistic, but popular interest in the outlook must look farther. Nature is almost invariably generous, even bountiful, in the United States. It is only when artificial forces are set to work that shortages are reported, and pessimism sets in. There will doubtless be plenty of wheat to go around. The problem lies in the disposition of the people to compel, through their Government, equitable distribution.